Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOLUME III. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1865. NUMBER 174.

THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

Office—CHRONICLE BUILDING.
[illegible] Ninth Street west, between E and F.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Thirty Cents per week, payable to the carriers. Mailed to subscribers out of the city, Ten Dollars per annum, and in proportion for a shorter period. Payment to be invariably in advance. No mail subscriptions received for a shorter period than Three Months.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One square, one insertion, $1 00; for all subsequent insertions, half price. Six lines, Nonpareil measure, or less, constitute a Square.
City Items, 25 cents a line.
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MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.
In order to give definite shape to the desire so generally expressed that a suitable Monument should be erected in the city of Washington to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the City Councils of Washington have taken action, resulting in the formation of an Association to be called the LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, with the following officers:
President—RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.
Secretary—CROSBY S. NOYES.
Treasurer—GEORGE W. RIGGS.
[illegible]

Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

OUR LOVED ABSENT ONE.

The wise king of the Scriptures speaks of a sorrow that pervades the heart, "in the midst of laughter." The truthfulness of this divine philosophy is to most of us matter of daily experience. Our most joyous seasons are intermingled with a sadness that often challenges definition. Every garden has its sepulchre. Every draught of sweet has its ingredient of bitter. This fact has never been so realized by the popular heart as *now*. With the thousands of brave soldiers here congregated, and the superadded hosts from civil life, expressions of regret, that Abraham Lincoln is not here to witness the pageant, have been universal. Crowds linger around the theatre and in front of the house in which he breathed his last. Not the splendid victories which our brave soldiers have won—not the pleas[illegible] prospect that [illegible] are "homeward[illegible]—no[illegible] thought that the reins of government have fallen into the hands of so good and true a man as Andrew Johnson—have served to restrain these utterances of sorrow. Had it been God's will to spare Mr. Lincoln's life, what an *eclat* his presence would have imparted to the mighty pageant! That He willed otherwise, to the minds of not a few, who reflect on such topics, affords warrant for the theory that the "spirits of the just made perfect" in the world above, will retain their cognizance of the events of this life. For, to weak human reason, at least, it would seem an anomaly, that the great and good Lincoln, who bore the heat and [illegible] of the rebellion, should know no[illegible] the sublime panorama which signal[illegible] close.

THE MILITARY PAGEANT.

The grandeur of the scenes of the past two days will never be forgotten by those who have had the good fortune to witness them. The return of the Grand Army of the Potomac to the city which it had so long defended with its cordon of steel, and the passage of the Western armies of General Sherman, have thrilled and excited Washington to its inmost heart.

For six hours on Tuesday the bronzed heroes of Virginian battle-fields, marching twenty abreast along the lordly avenue, poured through the city seventy-five thousand strong. From the point near the Treasury flag-staff, the view down the street was exceedingly grand. Having been carefully swept and watered, there was neither mud nor dust on the spacious parade ground of 160 feet in width, and as the ground rises gradually from the Capitol to the Treasury—a distance of about a mile—the view was completely unobstructed. The trees which fringe the Avenue with verdure, had been washed in the rains of the previous days, and the sky was exquisitely blue, with just enough of white floating clouds to deepen its loveliness; the air was fresh and balmy, and a light breeze sprang up to float the banners and guidons just the right direction for the proper effect. Nature smiled upon the splendid pageantry of military pomp.

"For the war-drum throbbed no longer,
And the battle-flags were furled,"

and the standards of the people torn and tattered with the rushing bullets had come home to rest. As the rolling mass of cavalry, preceded by the conquering generals, each surrounded by his numerous and brilliant staff, swept past, and the fluttering of silken banners, the far-away gleam of ten thousand bright bayonets rising and sinking in the undulations of the marching columns, the roll of the artillery, and the swelling strains of exultant music, the shouts of the thronged pavements and housetops—as all these burst upon the eye and startled the ear it made us aware that a grand spectacular scene of this kind has its moral as well as its scenic effect.

Processionally considered, the marching review of the two armies was a brilliant success. The men of the Army of the Potomac, in point of *physique*, are hardly equal to those of Sherman's hosts, though not bearing such evident marks of campaign life; but probably taking more pride in such displays, and being more accustomed to such things under the elegant training of Mr. McClellan, of Rome, they appeared to better advantage in many respects.

General Meade, as he rode up the Avenue, splendidly mounted, with his color-bearer just behind him, prancing with a purple silk flag ornamented with a golden eagle craped in mourning, produced a very fine effect, as, cap in hand, he saluted from side to side, returning the cheers of the assembled thousands. We thought him a type of his army. On the contrary, Gen. Sherman was not so graceful nor so gracious, not (when we saw him) either bowing or in any way seeming to heed the cheers of the crowded sidewalks, but moving determinedly along, as he did through the South.

For six hours each day the tramp of the armed hosts has filled the city and excited the multitude, and now we again breathe freely after all our joyful excitement and pride in our returned heroes. With sorrow for the brave ones, never, alas, to meet us again on earth, let us wish the noble men who have sacrificed so much to give us peace, long and serene enjoyment of its blessings.

THE revived rebel organ [illegible] Richmond (the [illegible]) ignores [illegible] Peirpoint, except as [illegible] provisional [illegible] of the President, and appears never to have heard of the amended State constitution. It of course regards President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as a *brutum fulmen*, and is therefore ready to "admit," in reply to an old champion of the peculiar institution, that slavery has not been abolished in Virginia. Still the *Times* insists that the old system is practically overturned or fatally demoralized by actual military intervention. It may be hoped that in the same liberal spirit it will concede that the distinguished occupant of a casemate in Fortress Monroe is no longer President *de facto* of a dozen or more of the Southern States. But the question *de jure* will of course be reserved until their high-mightinesses, the First Families, shall have met in solemn conclave, and passed upon it. For if slavery, in the act of flagrant rebellion, cannot be abolished by the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, nor by actual military operations, how can other Southern "institutions" lose their legal existence? When slavery wedded itself to the Confederacy, it was "for better or for worse," and certainly in slaveholding eyes, the aggregate framework of society ought to be as sound as any one of the institutions composing it. Why, then, should not the *Times* insist that the Confederacy still lives, and will continue to live until the States composing it shall have formally seceded from it?

Release of Rebel Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Four hundred rebel prisoners at Indianapolis were released yesterday, after taking the oath of allegiance. Four hundred more will be discharged to-day.

THE WELCOME.

SECOND DAY'S REVIEW.

ARMIES OF THE WEST.

MAJOR GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE ARMY OF GEORGIA.

GENS. LOGAN AND SLOCUM.

ORDER OF MARCH.

APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

THE [illegible]STRATION.

[illegible]

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The second day of the Grand Review created perhaps a greater interest than was evoked by the first. The reason is obvious. The Army of the Potomac has been ever near us. Most of its corps have repeatedly passed through the capital. Its nearness and facility of communication rendered its every move known to the country. There never hung a week's mystery or doubt about it. Now Sherman's army, at least those two corps styled the Army of the Tennessee, that is the 15th and 17th corps, never before set foot in Washington. Down amid the miasmatic marshes of the Mississippi; in the slime of the Yazoo and the Tennessee; fighting battles above rolling clouds; disappearing beyond the ken of the telegraph; now supposed to be victorious, and again a cause of apprehension and doubt; marching unrecorded hundreds and hundreds of miles; supposed to be about Milledgeville or on the road to Macon, when it is compelling the fall of Charleston, seldom authentically heard from save in connection with the news that some new rebel stronghold had surrendered to its General's strategy and its own indomitable energy. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and mystery magnifies. Both have combined to throw around the wondrous campaigns of this army a hue of romance of which the daily paper and the prosaic correspondent deprived the Army of the Potomac. The marches it has made, the victories it has won, the difficulties it has surmounted have perhaps never been equalled by any army since the days of Xenophon's Anabasis.

That such an army should, on its first appearance, be greeted with extra enthusiasm by the people it had so magnificently served, was but natural and just; and we are proud to think, that when its sturdy yeomen return to the prairies of the West, they will speak of their reception in the National Capital with as full a gratification as that with which they will enumerate their victories from the bluff of Vicksburg to the plains of North Carolina.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Army of the Tennessee, which formed what is known as "Sherman's right wing," is composed of two corps, the 15th and 17th. The living *materiel* of these corps is purely Western—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, and Michigan having furnished not only the bulk of its officers, but almost all its rank and file. Its record of victories begins with Belmont, notes Donelson, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw, Jonesboro, Atlanta. The introduction and the first volume end here; but the second beginning at Atlanta, maps a march to which that of Cambyses and Alexander can barely compare. With dauntless grip it clutched the innermost vesture of the rebellion, and laid bare the failing pulsations of its breaking heart. It passed from the hands of Grant fashioned for success, and it returned to him yesterday with the work he set it more than accomplished. This army was never reviewed but twice before; first at Atlanta, then by the Lieutenant General at Raleigh.

THE ARMY OF GEORGIA.

The Army of Georgia consists of the 20th and 14th army corps. It once formed part of the Army of the Potomac, and first illustrated its valor and the bravery of Hooker in the West at Chattanooga. There it made friends with the Army of the Tennessee, and soon after became its twin under the name of Sherman's left wing. Of its soldierly record between the capital of the country and the seat of rebel organism, we need not speak. Its record in the West entitles it to share the glories of "Sherman's Army" with the Army of the Tennessee. There is no geographical portion of the country that can exclusively claim this army. It has regiments from the North, the South, the East, and the West; all the Western States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, are sharers in its ample fame; and the friendly spirit of emulation existing between it and the Army of the Tennessee, has been productive of some of the happiest events of the war in the West and South.

THE REVIEWING OFFICERS AND STANDS.

The reviewing officers were the same before whom the Army of the Potomac had passed the day before. The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and General Grant. The preparations for their reception were the same as those made for the Army of the Potomac. The same stands remained, and were neither enlarged nor increased in number, and the disposition made of them was the same.

THE CROWD.

The crowd of spectators yesterday was much greater than it was on Tuesday, the cause of this being that all who had come to see the Army of the Potomac, remained to see Sherman's army, and their numbers were largely increased by crowds of eager families and gentlemen from the far West, who came to aid in the welcome of their friends, and to do honor to an army of which the West is so commendably proud.

THE REVIEW.

Punctual to a second, Major General W. T. Sherman started his army, himself at its head. He was mounted on a dark bay, which he managed with his left hand. His appearance on the Avenue was the signal for a series of cheers, which, commencing at the Capitol, were caught up by the eager crowd on both sides, and ere he had reached Sixth street the vast assembly of men, women, and children were giving notice to the expectants crowding the stands near the White House that the hero was coming. As cheer after cheer rent the air he bent his head, now on one side, then on the other, expressing his appreciation of the public's demonstration of gratitude and joy with a smile whose peculiar sweetness would scarcely be expected from a face rather harsh than otherwise when in repose. As he passed the stand mothers held up their children, maidens stood on tiptoe, and between the cheers, "that's he;" "that's Sherman;" "yes, that tall man there." Then would rise another cheer, while handkerchiefs waving, amid cries of "Sherman! Sherman!"

Behind the General rode his staff, and a small escort. Then came the

FIFTEENTH CORPS.

Preceding this corps rode the General of the Army of the Tennessee, Major General Logan, followed by his staff. This General, popular in the army as he is out of it, looks darker and stouter than he did ere the war. The reception he met with must have assured him most satisfactorily that the people well knew and appreciated his long series of toils and dangers bravely met.

The next general in order was Major General W. B. Hazen, leading the 15th corps.

This corps is composed of three divisions. The first division passed in the following order:

Brevet Major General C. R. Woods and staff—29th Missouri Cavalry, Colonel Gage commanding.

First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier General W. B. Woods—76th Ohio, 27th Missouri, 93d Indiana, 31st and 32d consolidated battalion of Missouri volunteers, 4th Minnesota, and 15th Indiana.

Second Brigade, Colonel Catterson commanding—93d Illinois, 40th Ohio, 46th Ohio, 26th Illinois, 100th Indiana, 103d Illinois.

Third Brigade, Colonel George A. Stone commanding—4th, 5th, 25th, 30th, 26th, and 31st Iowa.

The Second Division followed, under its present organization:

Major General Oliver—Brevet Brigadier General T. Jones.

First Brigade—30th Ohio, 6th Missouri, 17th [illegible], 55th Illinois, [illegible] Missouri consolidated, 116th Illinois, 127th Illinois, 10th Iowa.

Second Brigade, Brevet Brigadier General W. B. Jones—54th, 47th, 57th, 53d Ohio, 26th Missouri, 111th Illinois, 83d Indiana.

Third Brigade, Colonel Hutchinson commanding—15th Michigan, 48th, 50th, 90th Illinois, 99th Indiana, 70th Ohio.

The last Division then came, Brevet Major General J. M. Corse and staff.

First Brigade, Brigadier General Rice—2d and 7th Iowa, 52d Illinois, 66th Indiana, 12th Illinois.

Second Brigade, Brigadier General Clarke—81st Ohio, 64th Illinois, 59th Indiana, 18th Wisconsin, 48th Indiana.

Third Brigade, Colonel Rowett commanding—39th Iowa, 57th, 7th, 60th, and 50th Illinois.

Artillery Brigade, Lieut. Col. Ross, Chief of Artillery and Staff—Light batteries B, 1st Michigan; B, 1st Illinois; H, 1st Missouri, and 12th Wisconsin.

The band of this corps, by their tasteful, neat dress, the brightness of their instruments, and the excellence of their music, drew forth many expressions of admiration. The attending pioneers, the following mules and a pair of boy-ridden, patient asses, created no little laughter. The dusky pioneers, who shouldered their shovels musket-fashion, were greeted with hearty cheers, generally called for in the words, "Three cheers for the boys that cleared the way!" Resaca is claimed by the 15th corps as specially theirs. Joe Johnston, however, stated that he whipped them there, which we suppose must be the case, as they continued falling back—toward Atlanta!

SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

This corps, the heroes of the bloody 22d, in front of Atlanta, is now commanded by Major General F. P. Blair, of Missouri, who, in its command, succeeded to the lamented McPherson. The Major General was yesterday surrounded by Colonel Hickenlooper, lately brevetted brigadier, and who has been chief of staff almost since General Blair has commanded the corps; Colonel Cadle, assistant adjutant general; Major D. T. Kinley, chief picket officer (a staff position unknown in the Army of the Potomac, but which proved eminently useful in the Western corps); Major Marvin, provost marshal; Colonel Mills, chief commissary; Colonel Joel, chief quartermaster; Aide-de-camps Major Tompkins and Captain Staid. Lieutenant Colonels Marsh and Frederick, of General Casey's examining Board, acted as volunteer aids to General Blair.

When the General and his staff had reached Willard's, although his charger was already decorated with a magnificent wreath presented [illegible] another, by E. Wells, of St. Louis, and with a beautiful banner by Colonel Jas. Peckham.

A regular committee of Missourians met the General here. It consisted of Colonel Bittingen, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major James M. Richardson, commanding at Fort Lincoln; Thomas E. Richardson, N. C. R. R. Co., St. Louis; S. W. Gregg, Ohio; Captain F. D. May, P. C. C. R. R., Baltimore; George W. McKean; P. G. Bean, P. Ft. W. and C. R. R. Co., New York; Lieutenant Whittaker, 3d Massachusetts volunteers; N. Hurd, P. C. C. R. R. Co., New York; L. F. Clements; J. T. Clements, Captain A. C. S.; Charles W. Joselcer, and others.

Each of these gentlemen presented a bouquet; but, as it was not exactly feasible for the General to pass the President laden with so much floral treasure, he, after thanking his fellow-townsmen for their expressions of regard, sent the flowers to the rear, to be hereafter laid away as mementoes of the great review.

Besides his staff, the Major General was attended by the 9th Illinois mounted infantry, led by Lieutenant Colonel S. T. Hughes. The corps then passed in the following order:

First Division, Brigadier General Force commanding, with staff.

First Brigade, General J. W. Fuller—27th and 39th Ohio, 18th Missouri, 64th Illinois.

Second Brigade, Brigadier General J. W. Sprague—43d and 63d Ohio, 35th New York, 25th Wisconsin.

Third Brigade, General John Tillson—10th Illinois, 32d Wisconsin, 24th Indiana.

Third Division, Major General Leggett and staff.

First Brigade, Brigadier General C. Ewing—12th and 16th Wisconsin, 31st, 45th, and 30th Illinois.

Second Brigade, General R. K. Scott—68th, 78th, and 20th Ohio, 20th Illinois.

Fourth Division, Major General G. A. Smith and staff.

First Brigade, Brigadier General B. F. Potts—23d and 32d Ohio, 53d Illinois, 53d Indiana.

Second Brigade, General Stolbrand—32d, 14th, and 15th Illinois.

Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap—11th, 13th, 15th, and 16th Iowa.

Artillery Brigade, Major F. Welker, Chief of Artillery and staff—15th Ohio, 1st Minnesota, and C battery, 1st Michigan.

ARMY OF GEORGIA.

Major General H. W. Slocum came next, leading the 20th and 14th army corps, that constitute the Army of Georgia. Major General Slocum was appointed major general in July, 1862, and during the eventful years that have followed, has amply justified the proud hopes that New York entertained of him. His services around and in Atlanta after it fell before the four corps reviewed yesterday, are too recent to need recapitulation. And in the history of that campaign, few, if any generals will occupy an ampler or a nobler page. The General was followed by his staff; after which came Major General J. A. Mower, leading the

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

This corps is composed of the old Eleventh and Twelfth army corps. The Eleventh was formerly General Howard's Corps, and General Slocum used to command the Twelfth. These corps thus consolidated were placed under General Hooker, who led them, as before stated, to Chattanooga.

General Mower was accompanied by the general staff, after which the corps passed in the following order:

First Division, Brevet Major General A. S. Williams commanding.

First Brigade, Brevet Brig. Gen. James L. Selfridge commanding—5th Connecticut volunteers, 46th Pennsylvania volunteers, 123d New York volunteers, 141st New York volunteers.

Second Brigade, Brevet Brig. Gen. Hawley commanding.—3d Wisconsin volunteers, 2d Massachusetts volunteers, 13th New York volunteers, 107th New York volunteers, 150th New York volunteers.

Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Robinson commanding—31st Wisconsin volunteers, 82d Ohio volunteers, 82d Illinois volunteers, 101st Illinois volunteers, 143d New York volunteers.

Second Division, Brevet Major General John W. Geary commanding.

First Brigade, Brevet Brig. Gen. A. Pardee, Jr., commanding—5th Ohio volunteers, 29th Ohio volunteers, 66th Ohio volunteers, 28th Pennsylvania volunteers, 147th Pennsylvania volunteers.

Second Brigade, P. E. Jones—33d New York volunteers, 73d Pennsylvania volunteers, 119th New York volunteers, 134th New York volunteers, 154th New York volunteers.

Third Brigade, Brevet Brig. Gen. H. A. Barnum—29th Pennsylvania volunteers, 111th Pennsylvania volunteers, 60th New York volunteers, 102d New York volunteers, 137th New York volunteers, 149th New York volunteers.

THE BUMMER BRIGADE.

The Bummer Brigade, led by a sable warrior on a diminutive donkey, followed, in solemn slowness, the march of General Geary's admirable infantry. There may be better troops, as far as drilling and marching go, nor are we prepared to claim for this stern array that neatness in dress or perfect cleanliness of hand which characterize the household troops of her Britannic Majesty, but for punishing an enemy profitably, for a clear appreciation of that military law which enjoins foresight in the commissary, not the "Old Guard" of Napoleon could surpass them.

They are zoologically inclined evidently. On the backs of their well-laden mules were perched a grand looking well-bearded goat, occasional roosters, a specimen of the woolly dog known as Poodle, two beautiful specimens of the coon, and of the *genus homo* colored specimens, [illegible] in hue from the delicate white of the [illegible] to the [illegible] black of the unadulterated Ethiopian. Of the horse they had a few specimens, probably kept for osteological studies. Pure Arabs they had none; but what a collection of mules! Tall mules and small mules. Mules the color of mahogany, mules the color of a chameleon, and looking as if they fed on the same food. This brigade observed no military rules that we could perceive, but it kept a wonderfully sharp lookout. In culinary matters it seemed much versed. Pots, pans, kettles, saucepans, spoons in abundance, but no spooneys that we could see. Its skill in training poultry seemed wonderful. Its roosters, patriarchs all, sat perched upon high-stepping mules, and viewed with listless eye the laughing, cheering crowd around. Even the coon seemed imbued with the idea that he, being of the Army of Georgia, could certainly be no subject for disrespectful merriment. But fun against dignity is awful odds, and the bummers of all shades soon fell into the spirit of the crowd, and passed with extended lips and exposed gums. That brigade evidently understands "foraging."

THE THIRD DIVISION.

The brigade of all arms and all sorts having passed the remainder of the last division followed, the artillery of the corps bringing up the rear.

Third Division, Brevet Major General W. T. Ward commanding.

First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier General Benjamin Harrison commanding—70th Indiana volunteers, 79th Ohio volunteers, 102d Illinois volunteers, 105th Illinois volunteers, 129th Illinois volunteers.

Second Brigade, Brevet Brigadier General Daniel Dustin commanding—19th Michigan volunteers, 22d Wisconsin volunteers, 33d Indiana volunteers, 85th Indiana volunteers.

Third Brigade, Brevet Brigadier General Cogswell commanding—20th Connecticut volunteers, 26th Wisconsin volunteers, 33d Massachusetts volunteers, 55th Ohio volunteers, 73d Ohio volunteers, 136th New York volunteers.

Artillery Brigade, Twentieth Army corps, Captain C. E. Winegar commanding—Battery I, 1st New York Artillery; Battery M, 1st New York Artillery; Battery C, 1st Ohio Artillery; Battery E, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery.

THE FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

The 14th army corps, led by Brevet Major General J. C. Davis, was the last that passed. The record of this corps, like that of its present General, is one even narrative of usefulness, brave endeavor, and wondrous endurance. It is said by the great poet that there is nothing in a name; but the antithetical memories evoked by "Jeff. Davis" are scarcely equalled by any other historical name.

The General was followed by his staff, after which [illegible] magnificent corps marched past in the following order:

First Division, Brigadier General Charles Walcutt commanding.

First Brigade—21st Wisconsin volunteers, 33d Ohio volunteers, 94th Ohio volunteers, 42d Indiana volunteers, 88th Indiana volunteers, 104th Illinois volunteers.

Second Brigade, Brevet Brigadier General Buell commanding—21st Michigan volunteers, 13th Michigan volunteers, 69th Ohio volunteers.

Third Brigade—21st Ohio volunteers, 74th Ohio volunteers, 38th Indiana volunteers, 79th Pennsylvania volunteers.

Second Division, Brevet Major General J. D. Morgan commanding.

First Brigade, Brigadier General Vandevere commanding—10th Michigan, 14th Michigan, 16th Illinois, 10th Illinois, 17th New York.

Second Brigade—121st Ohio, 113th Ohio, 108th Ohio, 98th Ohio, 34th Illinois, 78th Illinois.

Third Brigade—85th Illinois, 86th Illinois, 110th Illinois, 125th Illinois, 52d Ohio, 22d Indiana, 37th Indiana, detachment.

Third Division, Brevet Major General A. Baird commanding.

First Brigade, Colonel M. C. Hunter commanding—17th Ohio, 31st Ohio, 89th Ohio, 92d Ohio, 82d Indiana, 23d Missouri, detachment, 11th Ohio, detachment.

Second Brigade, Col. Gleason commanding—105th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, 75th Indiana, 87th Indiana, 101st Indiana.

Third Brigade, Brigadier General G. S. Greene commanding—14th Ohio, 38th Ohio, 10th Kentucky, 71st Indiana.

Artillery Brigade, (14th army corps)—Battery C, 1st Illinois artillery; Battery L, 2d Illinois artillery; 5th Wisconsin Battery.

CORPS BADGES.

The badge of the 15th corps is a cartridge box, and thereby hangs a tale. This corps was sometime without a badge, and one of its Irish privates being asked how they managed without one said, "Sure, avick, this is our badge (slapping his cartridge box) with forty rounds in it, snug as a cat in a blanket." General Logan hearing the reply, immediately adopted the present badge.

The arrow is the badge of the 17th corps, while the five pointed star has been adopted by the 20th. The 14th uses the modest acorn. The badge of the 20th, white [on] a blue field, as displayed in some of the triangular brigade flags, is perhaps the most beautiful of the four.

APPEARANCE OF THE ARMY.

Perhaps no army ever disappointed more people than that of General Sherman. There prevailed a general idea that during its mighty marches, removed so far from bases of supplies, the General must have permitted the reins of discipline to slacken; the habit of living on the country, the distances traversed would seem not only to excuse but even to necessitate a disregard of accuracy of detail, and the total negligence of all efforts to gratify mere artistic requirements of military criticism. But when the first company front of the leading regiment of the first brigade of the 15th corps appeared, straight as a tightened twine, and rank after rank passed the pavilion in soldierly silence, but one foot-fall heard. As the eye took in the massiveness of the column, its compact formation, and passed to the ambulances, meeting no stragglers, seeing nothing awry, but all soldierlike in dress, in manner, in look, in walk, a sudden revelation in the military miracle seemed to burst upon the minds of all, and the very welkin rang with cheers. "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea," the regiments of the 15th corps passed on, and ere the 17th had reached the corner of Fifteenth street, the conclusion was reached that Sherman had, somehow or other, managed to turn into uses of discipline the very influences that the past histories of armies had ever considered their bane. As it was with the 15th, so it was with the succeeding corps, and the spectators never tired of expressing their admiration of the demeanor of the men, and the beautiful regularity of the marching.

The greater number of the men wore hats of felt, black and slouched, which gave to this army a more sombre and grave aspect than characterized the Army of the Potomac. The personal appearance of the men was also different, for though youth, unusual youth, was noticeable in the men and officers of both, the Western boys seemed larger and more fully developed than the men of Meade's army. This, perhaps, is due to the fact that in the bulk of the armies there are more city men in the Army of the Potomac than in the Army of the West.

All were delighted, all pleased at the spectacle which this army afforded. We all knew it to be *warlike*, but all were surprised to find it so military. The Archduke Constantine feared the Crimean war would spoil the military qualities of the troops he had so carefully trained in peace, but Grant and Sherman have, in the last two days, given us ocular proof that armies of men warlike in spirit may be taken from the plough and the desk to the march and the field of battle, and be returned to their country perfect soldiers, even in the military details of a soldier's duty. Sherman may say of his army what, in 1815, Wellington said of his: "With that army I could go anywhere and do anything." With both armies, Grant may well repeat the expression of Wellington: "Defeat is, with such armies as ours, simply impossible."

INCIDENTS.

With the exception of a few instances of loss by pocket-picking among the immense crowds of spectators who have swarmed here to witness the grand spectacle of the Review, and the disagreeables which many suffered for lack of comfortable lodging and regular victualling, it is a remarkable fact that not less than sixty or seventy thousand civilians, non-residents, as [illegible] one hundred [illegible] thousand troops, participated in the grand popular ovation, during Tuesday and Wednesday, without the occurrence of any untoward incidents to mar the harmony and brilliant success of the demonstration.

To the military and civic authorities, especially the police, the troops who were the recipients of the ovation, and the people who manifested their admiration and gratitude, great credit is due for the order which was so generally maintained under such exciting circumstances.

Several of the regiments while waiting for an opportunity to march, the halt being occasioned by delays in front, were carried through a portion of the manual. The movements were executed in every instance with the utmost accuracy. One regiment, especially, executed the commands with an accuracy to be equalled only, not excelled. The "order arms" of this regiment was particularly commended, and deservedly so, the butt of every musket in the ranks being brought to the ground at the same instant. Clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, cheers, and showers of boquets attested the appreciation of the spectators.

A number of buildings along the Avenue were tastefully decorated with flags yesterday—among them the office of Adams' Express Company, which was almost entirely enveloped in "Stars and Stripes."

Of the large number of bands which accompanied the armies in review yesterday, that of the 2d division of the 15th corps, which headed the army of the Tennessee, immediately following the great commander (Sherman) and his staff, was the largest. It numbered thirty-two pieces, under the leadership of R. R. Sapworth, of Cleveland, Ohio.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Paroled Rebel Prisoners Returning Home.

PLANTERS AGAIN AT WORK.

EFFECT OF JEFF. DAVIS' CAPTURE IN AUGUSTA.

$243,000 IN SPECIE FOUND.

ORDER ISSUED BY GEN. GILLMORE

LETTER FROM GEN. WILSON TO GOV. BROWN.

SATISFACTORY WORKING OF THE NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamer America brings Savannah dates to the 20th instant.

The *Herald* has advices from Augusta. The country between Savannah and Augusta is filled with rebel paroled soldiers, returning to their homes.

Nearly all the planters have put in large amounts of seed, mostly corn and rye. Some have planted cotton, the first in four years. But few slaves have skedaddled.

Great grief and excitement was produced in Augusta by the announcement of the capture of Jeff. Davis.

A wagon containing two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars in specie, belonging to the rebel Government, was found in a by-way, and turned over to General Molineaux.

General Gillmore has issued an order declaring null and void the proclamations issued by the self-styled Governors of South Carolina and Georgia and Florida, and also declaring that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, and are to be protected in their freedom and in the fruits of their industry by the Government.

General Wilson, in a letter to Governor Brown, who had complained of the collapse of the currency and the great destitution of provisions among the people, says he is instructed by the President to say to him that "these evils were caused by treason, insurrection, and rebellion against the laws of the United States, and carried on for the last four years, and you Confederate rebels and traitors, who alone are responsible for all the waste, destitution, and want now existing in the State, and the result, which you call 'the result which the fortunes of war have imposed upon the people of Georgia,' and all the loss and woe they have suffered, are charged upon you and your confederate rebels, who, usurping authority, provoked war to the extremity, until compelled to lay down your arms and accept the just penalty of the crime of treason and rebellion; that the restoration of peace and order cannot be entrusted to rebels and traitors; that the persons who incited the war and carried it on will not be allowed to assemble at the call of their accomplices to act again as the legislators of the State, and again usurp the authority and franchise. Those who have caused so much woe will not be allowed forever again to set on foot fresh acts of treason and rebellion."

In calling the Legislature together again without permission of the President, you have perpetrated a fresh crime that will be dealt with accordingly, and if any person presumes to answer or acknowledge such call he will be immediately arrested.

The new trade regulations for Savannah are working most satisfactorily.

Silver is plenty in Augusta for change, and greenbacks are at par.

The Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amount to $1,078,600. The largest single Western subscriptions were $150,000 from the First National Bank of St. Paul; $126,500 from the Second National Bank of St. Louis; Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, $100,000; Second National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio, $50,000; First National Bank of Allegheny, $50,000. The largest single Eastern subscription was $176,000 from Philadelphia. The number of individual subscriptions by working-men, making up portions of the above aggregate, was 755.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—At the Evening Board, gold was 134¾—after the call, 135¼.

Specie for Europe.

BOSTON, May 24.—The steamship Africa sailed this morning, for Liverpool, with $250,000 in specie.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Close Confinement in Fortress Monroe.

HE AND CLAY OCCUPY ADJOINING CELLS.

Strict Regulations Regarding Passes.

THE PRISONERS CLOSELY GUARDED.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay, after having been taken yesterday afternoon from the steamer Clyde, were immediately escorted inside the fortress, and at once placed in the closest confinement in the cells prepared for their reception in the second tier casemates. They occupy cells adjoining each other, and are carefully guarded by two officers and twenty men of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery, of the fort garrison.

Mrs. Davis and family, and the wife of Clement C. Clay, remain on board the steamer Clyde, which has been coaling all day, preparatory to conveying them and Colonel Pritchard's command southward again. The strictest regulations are being enforced by the military authorities respecting persons visiting the fortress. By order of the Secretary of War, no one, either civil or military, is allowed to enter the fortress, unless provided with passes, which are furnished very sparingly by the commander of the post.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NEWS OF JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER RECEIVED.

DECLINE IN COTTON--MARKET DULL

A REBEL PIRATE REPORTED AT MANILLA.

THE SHENANDOAH CRUISING OFF MELBOURNE.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th, has arrived here with dates one day later.

A Point de Galle telegram of May 1st says, a rebel pirate is reported to have arrived at Manilla.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, MAY 11.

LONDON, May 11.—Johnston's surrender was generally regarded here as a foregone conclusion. The effect was slight.

A Melbourne despatch of March 28th says the pirate Shenandoah is cruising off that coast, but no captures are announced.

LIVERPOOL, May [illegible].—Cotton dull, with a [illegible] by the late advices from America. The market is firm, but quiet.

LONDON, May 11.—Consols 90⅛@90¼. Five-twenties 64½@65.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LONDON, May 13.—The *Daily News* denies the statement that President Johnson has caused fresh representations to be made connected with the pirate Alabama. It says the case remains as Mr. Lincoln left it.

The news by the Persia only strengthened the conviction now universal, that the rebellion is over.

The rebel loan is quoted at 13@14.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

HALIFAX, May 24.—The steamship China has arrived, from Liverpool May 13.

The Palestine, Pennsylvania, and Persia have arrived out.

Cotton has declined ⅛@¼d. in the week.

Provisions steady.

Consols 90⅛@90¼.

FROM HAVANA.

REPORTS ABOUT THE RAM STONEWALL.

Her Flag Lowered, Officers and Crew Paid Off, &c.

SEVERAL UNITED STATES GUNBOATS WERE READY TO ATTACK HER.

LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF THE LIBERALS

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamer Moro Castle, from Havana on the 20th instant, has arrived.

There are various rumors concerning the ram Stonewall. One which proved unfounded was that the Spanish Government had bought her for $600,000.

Another report is that Captain Boggs, of the Connecticut, had demanded her surrender of Captain Page, who preferred to put her in possession of the Captain General, on condition that she should not be given to the United States. That official, however, refused to receive her on such conditions, but would receive her as a deposit. This was agreed to, and she was towed to the arsenal, and her flag lowered, and her officers and men paid off, and put on shore.

The Powhatan, Aries, Connecticut, and several other gunboats were lying off the port ready to attack the ram if she attempted to put to sea.

The blockade-runner Wren had arrived from Galveston with Houston and Galveston papers of the 13th. They say that Kirby Smith refused to surrender.

These papers confirm the news from Mexico of the capture of Comargo and Cluna by Negrete, and that he was marching on Matamoras, securing recruits on the way.

Cavales had joined him with three hundred men, and Vidourry was at Loredo with Benevides.

The Liberals had driven the Imperialists out of Pedras Negras, making a number of prisoners.

Lopez had succeeded in reaching Monterey, Cortinas having missed him.

It is said that a battle took place between Negrete and Mejia on May 1. The result is unknown.

GENERAL LEE.—A Richmond correspondent states that General Lee has expressed some opinions lately not quite so much at variance with sound policy as some of his utterances. To a party who visited him a day or two ago, he remarked that his sole ambition now was to retire to a small farm, adding that in the present state of affairs in Virginia, it behooved every man who possibly could engage in the pursuit to turn farmer at once. General Lee looks exceedingly well, notwithstanding he is constantly annoyed by the calls of Northerners, whose idle curiosity is almost the sole cause of their troubling him.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.
A Literary and Political Journal.

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REUNION AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Entertainment of Generals Logan, Howard, Blair, and Others.

SERENADES AND SPEECHES

A number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania kept "open house" at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, for the entertainment of the officers and soldiers of Pennsylvania and other States, and in the evening engaged a band of music and serenaded several of the distinguished officers recently returned from the South with their veteran armies.

General Logan appeared, in response to the calls of the large assemblage attracted by the demonstration, remarking that the most eloquent and effective speeches were made on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday and the day before, by the spectacle of the returned veterans marching in review. He was glad the war was ended, and peace restored to the entire country. He hoped that the Government would deal honestly and fairly, with justice toward all. He wanted no more civil strife; but, if war must come, let it be with foreign nations. He believed our Government would act justly toward them, and that we should insist on a like course of conduct toward us. He trusted, however, that our nation would continue at peace with all the world. Those who had upheld the cause of the Union were now about to return to their homes. May prosperity attend them, and God's blessing rest with them all in the bosom of their families.

General Howard, who was also called out by the crowd, endorsed what had been said by the gallant soldier who preceded him. He spoke for a few minutes in a strain of earnestness and eloquence, quoting, in the conclusion of his remarks, the words of President Lincoln's last Inaugural, "With malice to none, with charity to all," and adding, let us go on in the work of pacification until the national authority, with all its benign influence, shall be extended over every part of our beloved country. The soldiers, who had paraded our streets, had been requited for much of the arduous service in the manifestations of gratitude on the part of the spectators who had witnessed the review, their hearts having been cheered by the applause so freely and spontaneously bestowed all along the extended line of march.

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow was also serenaded. He passed an encomium on the bravery of our troops just returned from the South, and the important service they have rendered in upholding the national cause. Slavery had produced the war in which so many of our best men had bled and died, and made so many homes desolate. Was it not just, then, that slavery should be buried beyond the possibility of resurrection? [This question was answered by a universal "Yes."] He spoke of the brevity of life, which is but a span. Those who fell anticipated for a brief season only, a natural event. But let us cherish their memories, for they died in defence of the rights of man and a broad nationality. He referred to Maximilian's endeavoring to plant the seeds of monarchy on the continent of America, and expressed the opinion that the deadly plant should not be suffered to germinate. "Maximilian," he added, "should at once pack up his trunk and return home." This remark was enthusiastically applauded.

Major General Blair also made a few remarks, gracefully acknowledging the compliment.

After repeated ineffectual attempts to induce the appearance of Major General Hancock, the crowd finally succeeded, and the General acknowledged the appreciative demonstration by bowing to them, and remarking that he was not prepared to make a speech. He then bade them "good night," and retired amid cheers.

A large number of other officers were in the Metropolitan Hotel at the time enjoying the hospitalities of their Philadelphia friends.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

CAPTURE OF GOV. LETCHER, OF VIRGINIA.

We learn from sources which we deem reliable, that the rebel governor, John Letcher was captured on Monday night last, by some of General Alfred T. A. Torbett's command. We shall probably soon have all the rebel governors in our possession.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

LARGE UNION MEETINGS HELD.

PETITIONS FOR A MILITARY GOVERNOR

MEMPHIS, May 23.—The *Bulletin* says the news from North Alabama is encouraging. Meetings are being held in all parts of the State, and strenuous exertions are being made to bring Alabama back to the Union. The meetings are largely attended. Petitions are circulating through Alabama for the appointment of a Military Governor.

THE PRESIDENT DECLINES A PRESENT.

Reasons Assigned to the New York Merchants.

NEW YORK, May 24.—President Johnson has respectfully declined the coach and span of horses tendered him by merchants of this city for the reason that he has ever held that those occupying high official positions should not accept such presents. He asks, however, that he may be permitted to retain the parchment conveying the sentiments of the donors, regarding it as a mark of high respect from kind friends and loyal citizens.

A Suggestion by Governor Morton in Reference to Field, Staff, and Line Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—Governor Morton has suggested to the Secretary of War the propriety of issuing an order directing that all field, staff, and line officers now in the service, and about to be mustered out with their commands, who have been promoted and commissioned to higher grades in their respective regiments and companies, but who have not been mustered into said grades by reason of the commands being below the minimum strength, be so mustered in at the date of their muster out. It is claimed that the officers have assumed all the responsibilities and discharged the duties connected with positions to which they have been commissioned for meritorious services, and that while their muster in, as proposed, would not increase their pay, or in any manner affect the Government, it would be regarded by them as a valued compliment—a mark of appreciation and recognition of their faithful services in saving and restoring the country. The co-operation of governors of other States has been invited to secure the issuance of the order mentioned.

From Florida.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The gunboat Rhode Island, from Pensacola and Mobile Point on the 16th, has arrived here.

St. Marks and Tallahassee, Florida, surrendered to our forces on the 9th inst., and the rebel steamer Spray to Lieutenant Gibson, of the United States steamer Matasca, on the 11th instant.

The United States ships R. R. Cuyler, Fort Jackson, Potomac, and Kanawha were at Pensacola, and the Oselpee, Itaska, and the iron-clad Kickapoo at Mobile Point.

A portion of the officers of the Rhode Island were transferred to the West Gulf Squadron.

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

☞ We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The communication headed "Sherman and Stanton," which we publish this morning, is written with much earnestness and ability. It is easy to perceive that while the author does not seem to intend to arraign Secretary Stanton—and indeed pays the highest tribute to the energy of that intrepid War Minister—he severely criticizes his answers to the celebrated "Convention" between Gen. Sherman and Joe Johnston. The determination of General Sherman to publish his report will make a public discussion of the various questions in issue inevitable, and will be seized by the Opposition press as choice material for creating disaffection and division among the friends of the Government. Our correspondent, in his defence of General Sherman, does not deny that when his "Convention" with Johnston was first published, it created wide-spread dismay among the friends of the Union, and that this feeling extended to those who sustained the nearest and dearest relation to that eminent captain. Now it may be true, as alleged, that General Sherman was not aware of certain decisions of the President and the Government controlling the generals in the field in making the terms of surrender with a defeated enemy, when he made his agreement with his antagonist, and that he should have full credit for this fact. It is equally true, however, on the part of the Government and the people—and of course as to Secretary Stanton—that they could not understand and did not know all the motives that actuated General Sherman himself when he drew up that agreement. That agreement demanded the *immediate* action of the President, his constitutional advisers, and the Lieutenant General of the armies of the Republic, and they had no time to wait for explanation. It is to be hoped that these considerations will serve to moderate the feeling of General Sherman and his friends. We think we can answer for the Secretary of War, who, never having sought the newspapers in self-defence, need not do so in this moment of national triumph. Conscious of the purity of his intentions in this matter, and having no personal objects to gratify, he may leave the case to the arbitrament of his countrymen. New issues and new responsibilities are before us. The best efforts of our statesmen and our generals are required to meet the one and successfully to carry the other. He will prove himself to be the truest patriot who at such a time forgets himself and recollects his country alone.

REBEL VIRUS IN VIRGINIA.

Treason, like a stubborn poison, lingers in Virginia. No part of the South has shown a more intolerant and ungrateful spirit than is exhibited by the refuse of what were once called the F. F. V.'s. Hardly a day passes without some proof of this remark. Whether it is because the most desperate battles were fought in Virginia, or that the rebel chiefs had their Capital at Richmond, or that the people themselves are different from those in other sections, it is nevertheless a fact that the State which has really suffered most from the traitors, and which was literally forced into the rebellion, and the interests of which are clearly in favor of submission to the laws, and of earnest and Christian co-operation with the Government itself, continues, through the leaders that are permitted to remain within its borders, to resist, to vex, and to insult the national authority. We do not say this to find a reason to utter idle threats. In this case no threats are necessary. The vast ability to execute the laws, and to put down instantly and forever, this unworthy, and at the same time suicidal bitterness, has undoubtedly operated upon the President to permit these men to continue their course until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. That limit seems to have been reached. It would seem that they court precisely such interference. Now, we can imagine why a people should be embittered against a power that has put them down in a just cause, and why such contumacy might rest on the hope of bettering their condition, but no such possible motive can influence the Virginia mischief-makers. It is with them the sheerest and baldest contempt and defiance of the generous President continually offering them protection and forgiveness. They may be deceived by the assumption of superiority, or think they would be humiliated by accepting his proffer, or believe that they can take the hand of a generous benefactor the better to stab him, and pledge themselves by oath to a fealty which they never intend to maintain. But in any case, as the illustrious Lincoln said, the door which has been opened to all such people "must sometime be closed;" and the noble and benevolent spirit they have rejected and scorned, will presently be changed into that stern judgment and inexorable vengeance under which they will soon sink into deserved obscurity, or be swept away or compelled to leave the communities they may infest. But are there no Southern men sensible and grateful for the care and kindness of the Federal Government? Are there no Southern men who love the Union with the olden-time affection? Our answer is yes; we believe that these may be counted by thousands and hundreds of thousands. Why, then, it may be replied, are they not encouraged and put forward? Why are disloyal or disaffected men allowed to print newspapers, still further to corrupt public opinion? When we come to solve this secret we find that it consists in the simple fact, that the Government does not desire to distrust those who swear to be honest, until it is forced to do so, and hence that it extends its protection to all who seem willing to accept its favors and to obey its reasonable commands. This is, perhaps, the best way to separate the wheat from the chaff, the gold from the dross, and, as we get rid of the bad and impenitent, we may learn to turn with a fonder affection, and trust with a more confiding faith, those whom we know to be true, because we have seen them go through the bitterest tempests without blanching. We can only have loyal men in the South by teaching the disloyal that the Government will countenance no more treason, no more half-hearted allegiance, but will demand, in return for the blessings it confers, a steady and vigilant fidelity.

The New York "News," the boldest sympathizer with treason in this country, alluding to our remarks on the indorsement of that paper by the Richmond *Times*, a paper established by permission of the national Government says:

The Washington Chronicle, Mr. Forney's paper, does not relish this notice of us; but as Mr. Forney is understood to be a proprietor of *The Republic* newspaper at Richmond, it is not surprising that he should be very anxious, at one and the same time, to injure the position of the Richmond *Times*, and to repress the circulation in Virginia of our paper.

It is simply false that "Mr. Forney" is "a proprietor," or has the slightest interest in, or connection with, *The Republic*, or any other Richmond paper. The only interest we have in any of the journals in that city, is that common to every loyal American, viz: that the generosity of the President should not be flagrantly abused as it has been by the *Times* in commending so pestilent a rebel organ as the *News*.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SOUTH.

The rapid growth and marvelous prosperity of our country has heretofore made the future rather a subject for the vagaries of imagination and the speculations of fancy than a matter of earnest and solicitous consideration. The Northern States have an energetic and indefatigable population whom no danger could daunt and no disaster discourage, and all the difficulties and uncertainties incident to the establishment and maintenance of an unprecedented system of Government have hardly been recognized by the people at large. Whatever ill might betide, we have always felt that we could rely on the bountiful endowments of our land, and our kind mother earth was always ready to supply any deficiency, correct any abuse, or recover any loss by her unfailing resources. But the events of the past few years have led to results which must claim the attention of all earnest and patriotic Americans. The strength of the Union has been tested, and it has been victorious over all its foes. The national power has been vindicated, and the disrupted ties between the sister States are being linked again in additional security. Disunion has been proved not only a failure but a folly, and Union to be wisdom and success, prosperity and strength. We emerge from the war with the triumphant feeling that much has been accomplished, but also with the earnest conviction that a great work has still to be completed.

The South, the great sufferer in the struggle, whose country has been the battle-field of the war, and whose fair land has been desolated by marching millions, must be cared for, and her future welfare secured. Even before the rebellion, an unwise and improvident system of agriculture was constantly depriving the soil of its vital powers with no return to supply the exhausted strength. In the days of peace and prosperity, the South was already seeking new land, hoping to renew its wasting vigor by extension of territory. The neglected lands of Maryland, and the desolate plantations and deserted homesteads of Virginia, told a sad tale of former grandeur and present destitution. But in the light of the day now dawning, we hope to see this sad scene change. In the new order of things now about to be established, with an infusion of more energetic blood and more intelligently directed labor, all this may soon be rectified, and not only the scars of the battle-field covered from sight, but the vestiges of careless culture, ignorance, and sloth will disappear beneath the beautiful and bounteous harvests that will adorn every nook of the sunny South. For nature has not been to blame; no country on the broad earth is more munificently endowed with native wealth and all helpful conditions. Her lofty mountains are clad with magnificent forests, dropping gums more precious to modern industry than all the gems of India; while beneath the surface lie treasures of immeasurable value. She has broad fertile valleys, watered by multitudes of streams, with the wild waters of the summer sea laving her shores, and tempering every rude blast into a balmy breeze. The most northern of the heretofore slave States resemble both in climate and soil that glorious band of Middle States whose progress and prosperity is perhaps unequalled upon the face of the globe. Under the blessed influences of free labor the valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky, the mines of Virginia, and the pine forests of Carolina will become the happy homes of those stalwart and laborious races who have made the glory of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Gulf States, with their sub-tropic climate, have the same delightful seasons and the same fruits as Spain and Italy. So large an extent of country, which, under the most unfavorable system of tillage, and with the most unskilful and uninterested workmen, could still raise abundant crops of sugar, rice, and cotton, must, under better guidance and cultivation, produce immense amounts of all those fruits which have made the shores of the Mediterranean famous for centuries. With energy and industry, Alabama can soon rival the sunniest vineyards of southern France, and the oranges of Florida even now surpass those of Spain. The lovely bays that indent with graceful curves the whole margin of the Gulf, have the same delicious climate that has made the isles of Greece famous in song, and Florida may well rival in flowers and fruits that summer land she so resembles in position—

"The garden of the world, fair Italy!"

ARLINGTON AND MRS. GEN. LEE.

It is not doubted that Mrs. Lee, the wife of the rebel leader, Robert E. Lee, has formally announced her determination to lay claim to Arlington Heights, and is in a very ill humor because that baronial estate has not been sufficiently cared for by the vile Yankees. This is the sublimest specimen of assurance we have read of since the celebrated offer of a certain cloven-footed gentleman to give away a plantation that did not belong to him. There is in the vicinity of Arlington House, indeed on a part of the property, a romantic spot, in which some hundreds of Union heroes, *murdered by the orders of Mrs. Lee's husband, or by her husband's troops, are buried.* These sacred remains shall not be profaned by the unhallowed touch, much less outraged by the usurping demand of this race of savages and traitors. Heaven save the nation from the humiliation!

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was serenaded at Willard's Hotel, on Tuesday night, by an immense crowd of citizens and soldiers. He replied to the compliment in an eloquent and patriotic speech. The Governor is deservedly a favorite with the fighting men and their friends.

Paying off the National Debt.—We have published a communication from a respectable merchant of this city, proposing a capital plan for paying off the national debt. It is that one hundred and fifty thousand persons contribute twenty thousand dollars each for the purpose, making the round sum of three thousand millions, the total of our national indebtedness. We cordially indorse this project, and will take two shares—in other words, subscribe forty thousand dollars to carry it out. We shall make money by the operation; for we now pay from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars Government taxes yearly. No doubt the Astors would take twenty shares. So might A. T. Stewart, Commodore Vanderbilt and many other millionaires, and hundreds of others can afford to take one or more shares, so that the entire one hundred and fifty thousand shares can be subscribed in a marvellously short time. We, therefore, propose the immediate appointment of a committee to wait upon our moneyed men, raise the required amount, free ourselves of the present stupendous and costly machinery for collecting the internal revenue, and liquidate the national debt before the 1st of July next.

The above good joke is from the New York *Herald* of the 23d instant.

Noble Compliments.

The municipality of Palermo (the capital of Sicily, now part of the Kingdom of Italy,) have paid a great compliment, at once eminent and unusual, to the worth of the great American martyr to Freedom. With unanimous approval of the inhabitants of that city, they have resolved that one of the principal streets of their city, which Garibaldi has declared to be one of the finest in Southern Europe, shall be named after President Lincoln.

The *Phare de Loire*, the leading journal of Nantes, which is the fifth port of the French Empire, appeared in mourning when it announced the cruel murder of Mr. Lincoln, now suggests the collection of a penny subscription for the purchase of a gold medal, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln, bearing the inscription: "*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! To Lincoln, twice elected President of the United States, French Democracy grateful. Lincoln, the honest man, abolished Slavery, re-established the Union, saved the Republic without veiling the statue of Liberty. He was assassinated on the 14th of April, 1865.*"

Such his Christian work; but, alas, the un-Christian compensation. But he lived to see his labor consummated.—*Phila. Press.*

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1865.

The most popular man in America at the present writing is Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. I have never known such an acclaim of compliment and confidence in support of a public character. Many elements have contributed to this novel feeling. The men who demanded forcible measures gave to the new President their heartiest support, because they remembered the record of his bold and self-sacrificing patriotism in the face of traitors. The men of forgiveness looked upon him as in some sort the inheritor and trustee of Mr. Lincoln's peculiar policy. The loyal Southern men were proud of him because he was born and raised amongst them. The friends of Douglas rallied to him in grateful recollection of the manner in which he had cut loose from Breckinridge, after having voted for him in November of 1860. But probably those most vociferously pleased with Mr. Lincoln's successor were the Northern chiefs of the *effete* Democratic organization. They looked upon him at first, with remarkable favor. They took it for granted that "he would do right." The first words that fell from his lips filled them with joy, and it is now no uncommon thing to see some of the veterans who contended by the side of James Buchanan, and sympathized with Jefferson Davis during the last four years, seeking to pay their court to the newly risen sun. Doubtless numbers, as they read these words, can cite recent neighborhood instances in which they have heard the captains and controllers of the Democracy uttering the most ecstatic commendation of Andrew Johnson. It is no longer a secret that ex-President Buchanan signifies his disposition to sustain the present general Administration, if it continues to do well; and unless I am mistaken some of his immediate disciples have been similarly foremost in the presentation of their good offices. There is a very cozy philosophy in all this, however. It is not alone the thirst for power which the men who precipitated the country into this civil war are now so anxious to gratify, nor is it mainly a wish to sow dissensions among the elements of the great Union organization. The main cause of this general demonstration is that the prominent men in the Democratic ranks are afraid to lose the Democratic masses, who are already heart and soul with the head of the National Union party. And, in good sooth, I do not object that the leaders should come forward and proffer their allegiance. Unfortunately, however, we find no assurance in a single one of their acts since the commencement of the rebellion that what they now profess they intend to practice. The proof of the truth of this remark is in their very last manifestation—I mean the bitter, unrelenting assault of the so-called Democratic leaders upon the manner in which the assassins of President Lincoln are being tried in this city. It is true, they attempted to relieve the President from the responsibility, and to throw it upon others, but this expedient only proved their contempt for his understanding or for his courage. It may be replied that immediately after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln they exhibited the profoundest horror, and many of them wrote letters and made strong speeches denunciatory of this unparalleled atrocity; but these outbursts and exhibitions of grief were soon forgotten in an eager demand for sympathy for the men who perpetrated this atrocity. How like all their former impulses, since 1861, we have only to recollect their loud and tumultuous anger when Sumter was fired on, and the rapidity with which that anger exhaled as soon as Abraham Lincoln attempted to discharge his Executive duty in trying to save the Republic from destruction. They have been consistent in one thing, viz: in forgetting their promises of fair play to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and in renewing their assaults upon that Administration whenever it had difficulty to encounter—whether financial, military, naval, or otherwise—whether the cloud that lowered above it was filled with the lightning of foreign wrath, or big with the thunder of domestic disaffection. And this may be said of all the politicians of this class. May I be asked, then, that no leading Democrats who have heretofore opposed Abraham Lincoln are to be welcomed to the side of his successor? To ask such a question is to respond to it in but one way. The prominent and conscientious Democrats who support Andrew Johnson supported Abraham Lincoln, and yet those who now profess to be willing to give to Johnson their aid took great care to expel such men *as Johnson himself* from the Democratic party, because they gave their best energies and their heart's warmest wishes for the cause of the Union as embodied in the acts and in the character of his murdered predecessor. It was a Legislature composed of these same Democratic rulers that refused to allow Andrew Johnson to speak in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, when, in the darkest hours of the rebellion, he came to Pennsylvania for the purpose of calling upon the people to stand by the old flag, and to these illegitimate and disaffected political usurpers there is not in the record of Andrew Johnson a single vote or a single word that does not place him in antagonism to all the men who for four years have been embarrassing and attacking the great Union party, its representatives, and its champions. Nor can they bridge over or obliterate this wide chasm between the period when he acted with the real Democrats and the time when he stood in hostility to that party which now falsely claims its mantle and its name. But, let these men, if they desire to support Andrew Johnson, openly adopt his proclaimed policy, and come into the great Union party, and they will not be unwelcomed. Let them admit that they have been wrong as to emancipation, confiscation, the arming of the negroes, the national currency, and the measures essential to the preservation of the Union and to the crushing of the rebellion. Let them prove that they are for the inexorable punishment of the chief traitors—that they are for putting an end to all sympathy with treason in the free States—and that, when the man who contributed most to this bloody and proscriptive rebellion is brought to justice (I mean Jefferson Davis), he shall be punished for his innumerable and unprecedented crimes in the only manner provided for such an offender, and they will be showing that they mean what they say and are ready to make good what they profess.

Occasional.

One of General Grant's Aids.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, April 15.]

Colonel Eli S. Parker, aid-de-camp and private Secretary of General Grant, is in town and stopping at the Astor House. Colonel Parker is an Indian of the purest blood of the Iroquois, and is at present head chief of the Six Nations. He is a finely educated man, of rare social qualities, and very greatly esteemed by his hosts of friends. As a civil engineer he has held high positions on the public works of this State and under the Federal Government. Prior to the outbreak of the war, he was in Government employ at Galena and Dubuque, superintending the erection of a post office, hospital, and custom-house, at these places. There he formed the acquaintance of General Grant, who, during the war, has had him constantly on his personal staff.

Colonel Parker carries always with him the great silver medal presented to his grand uncle, Red Jacket, in 1792, by Washington. This is a most interesting historical relic, and is cherished with great care by the Iroquois and their chieftain. The medal was engraved by Rittenhouse, and is appropriately emblazoned. On last Friday, Colonel Parker showed this medal to the late President, and spoke feelingly of the associations it represents.

The Colonel was, of course, officially present at the surrender of General Lee. His descriptions of that event, and of the days of battle that preceded it, are most graphic and interesting.

[For the Daily Chronicle.]

SHERMAN AND STANTON.

A quarrel between two high officers of the Government is always unfortunate, unseemly, and usually injurious to each. This is especially so when they are working in the same great cause—and that cause brilliantly successful, crowned with a glorious Peace. It is idle to conceal evidences of passion eagerly promulgated by the telegram and press, and it is well for kindly lookers-on to take a dispassionate view to see if all this heat is necessary. The writer of this knows both parties, and is certainly friendly to each.

The commencement of any difference was with the Sherman-Johnston convention. This, if approved by the President, would have made peace between the Potomac and Rio Grande. The objections made to this are included in three propositions: 1st, That Sherman had no power to make such a treaty. The answer is obvious that he never claimed or attempted to conclude the arrangement. All he did "conclude" was a truce for a few days, and he then submitted, for the approval or rejection of the President, this important offer of a general peace. Even in arranging the truce he had it all on his side. Wilson was still moving and holding the outer coils of the net, while Sherman was building railroads and repairing roads and bridges, ready for the final spring if the arrangement was disapproved. He gained everything by the truce and lost nothing. Johnston was "corralled," and was kept so by this very truce, while Sherman was never more active in preparing for future movements if necessary. It is said generals have no business to make truces, or deal with political questions, and that Grant was reproved for this; but Sherman had made truces before, and for a year has been distinguished for his treatment of political questions without a word of caution or reproof from his superiors. The telegram to Grant, now published as an official order of an old date, was withheld from Sherman, and Sherman had been instructed to open communications with rebel civil authorities.

The second objection is that the arrangement recognized the rebel State governments and officials. This is the most serious objection, and amply justified the Government in rejecting or modifying the arrangement; but the official papers show clearly that Sherman refused to grant this in any shape or form, until the order of Weitzel, issued while Mr. Lincoln was present in Richmond, convened the rebel Legislature of Virginia and recognized the rebel Governor Smith. With this order before him, without a word of the contrary tenor, Sherman informed Johnston of the order and waived his previous objection to recognizing the rebel State authorities. Why should Sherman be denounced for submitting to the new President a proposition based upon this order of the revocation of which he had not the least notice. How unjust to arraign him for this, and then conceal the fact that he was acting in pursuance of the policy of the former Administration.

The third objection is that he recognized slavery, and restored the old relations between master and slave. This is simply absurd. Sherman has repeatedly acted upon the validity of the proclamation of emancipation and the laws of Congress abolishing slavery, and the idea of repealing or strengthening them by a military arrangement between the Generals, never entered his head. The official papers show that he urged Johnston to announce as a "fact" the extinction of slavery—a "fact" that Sherman not only regarded as fixed, but as unalterable. The result was that slavery was not mentioned, but was left precisely where it ought to be left. The nervous fear that this question could not be left to the law and the Supreme Court did not disturb a purely military mind.

This was the arrangement about which so much has been said. It disbanded the rebel armies, placed all their arms within our power, made peace universal; and it was purely conditional, having no life without the approval of the President. Now it is plain that the duty of the Government was to simply approve or reject it, and give no reasons, but issue its orders, *and this is precisely what was done by the President, and he did no more.* General Grant was sent to convey this order and did his duty nobly and well, with generous consideration for his subordinate and fellow-soldier. Sherman did not hesitate a moment, promptly terminated the truce, made a new arrangement with Johnston, and at once started for Charleston and Savannah, to send supplies to General Wilson, then far in Georgia, and to close up the scattered links of his great command. His official report shows an amount of zeal, activity, patriotism, and wonderful ability not surpassed by any portion of his previous life. All this was going on while he was in utter ignorance of the wild storm of denunciation that was sweeping over the whole country. While he was supplying Wilson, arranging to catch Davis, detaching armies from his command, and preparing for peace and home, the press and the telegraph, the pulpit and the rostrum, were ringing with denunciations. A letter of a rebel to the London *Times* was universally quoted as the revelation of a plot to overthrow the Government. Cromwell and Arnold, and all that was desperate and violent, was suddenly brought to public notice. To defend Sherman, and even to beg people to "wait—let us hear from him," was to invite quarrel and insult. Timid people were pitying him and all connected with him. People who had slept soundly in their beds at night and made money every day during the war, thought General Sherman had joined the "Copperheads," and was no better than Jeff. Davis, and even hinted that he had got some of Jeff Davis' gold.

General Sherman first met this "chilling wind" as he was coming northward around Cape Henry, to meet his army and surrender his command. He was then writing his official report. He firmly believed that all this fierce and most unreasonable calumny was organized by Mr. Stanton and General Halleck, with the deliberate purpose to insult, humiliate, and ruin him. He then first saw Stanton's reasons and Halleck's insulting order. He mixed all the falsehoods and malignity with these two official acts. No wonder that this gave tone to his official report, and under this shadow it should be read. It will soon be made public, and the writer of this ventures to predict that every fair-minded man who contributed to the clamor will, on reading it, regret his part.

The rejection of the convention and the reasons of Stanton were given to the public at the same moment. They had the appearance of cotemporaneous acts; but they were entirely distinct and separate. The fact of disapproval was sent by Grant, and was entirely legitimate, and resulted well. Grant even did not know these "reasons." Not a shade of discontent could have arisen. Why, then, publish these reasons? The answer of Mr. Stanton is, that General Sherman's order announcing the truce to his army made it necessary—that he could not disappoint the hopes of the army, based upon this order, without giving the reasons; that he got a copy of the order after Grant left, and then penned these reasons. The gloom of the public mind and his own escape from assassination, no doubt colored his statement, and suspicion, aroused by a desperate crime, lit upon the most conspicuous person, who, at the moment, seemed to thwart the national cry for vengeance. Sherman's arrangement breathed the spirit of the dead President; but it came one week too late, or one month too early. In either contingency Stanton's reasons would never have been issued. They were his alone, and are plainly marked with passion, but may have been published without malice.

But, it is said, why did Sherman issue this order to his troops? Why did he assume that Peace was to exist from the Potomac to the Rio Grande? Why not wait until the arrangement was approved? The answer is, that it was necessary to announce the truce to the army to prevent collision and loss of life. The order was to the army only, and expressly stated that the truce depended upon the approval of the President. Without a knowledge of the truce how could officers or men perform their new duties, and in what better terms could a conditional truce be expressed? Sherman talked to his army alone, merely for their temporary action. Can any man read the order now without approving it?

Then followed the advice of Halleck to ignore Grant, to insult Sherman, and to arrest the movement of subordinate officers, not only without the knowledge but in defiance of both of them. And this was accompanied by the military offence of Halleck's disregarding a truce and actually invading another military department to assault an enemy under terms of surrender. It was fortunate that this order was countermanded in time or an actual collision might have occurred in violation of a truce between two armies of our noble heroes. For this General Halleck ought alone to be held responsible. If he was of any service at all other than an expensive luxury, tried and labelled away where it was supposed he was harmless, he should, as a writer on military law, have been the last man to advise the breach of a truce—the soldiers' "higher law." He knew that Johnston had surrendered, was awaiting the action of the President upon that surrender, and that Grant, his superior officer, was conveying that action to Sherman; and yet he advised a course that could only be justified by the clearly ascertained fact that both Grant and Sherman were traitors to their country.

And then, why publish this order? What motive could possibly induce this? If some grave exigency justified the order, it should have been kept secret as the grave. If they found Sherman was playing the traitor, their precautions should have been concealed. In any aspect the publication of this paper seems the grossest folly or the meanest malice. If justified by events it was a blunder to publish their plans, but when viewed by the light of events it was a most gross public insult heaped upon a soldier while in the successful discharge of the highest duties. The writer of this does not know that either Stanton or Halleck authorized its publication, but he does know the withering effect it had upon Sherman's reputation, not for what was alleged in it, *but from what was fairly implied from it.* Why is not this explained? Who published it? Where was the public censor then? Why not now announce in an equally specific order that the fears upon which it was based proved utterly groundless? If Mr. Stanton published this order, and will not now openly acknowledge that it was founded in error, he continues an insult and evinces malice. Then he must expect open defiance and insult, and neither his person nor rank can shield him.

It cannot be denied that after this order was issued, while the telegraph was under a strict military censorship, the public mind was poisoned against General Sherman by telegrams since shown to be false, as that he refused to obey the summons of the Congressional Committee, and that facts relieving him from blame were not stated, as that the order of General Weitzel was approved by Mr. Lincoln, but afterwards withdrawn. And this, too, while General Sherman was beyond the reach of letter or telegram, actively engaged in his official duties. It is true that Mr. Stanton neither can or ought to control the press, and is often roughly handled by it. Yet had not an officer in General Sherman's position the right to expect some effort on the part of his department to stay the tide of calumny, the very moment the return of General Grant with the unconditional surrender of Johnston proved how groundless and foolish had been the idle fears at Washington?

Now, it is plain that the true course is to publish the official report; to respect the natural resentment of a soldier sensitive on account of a palpable wrong; to avoid mingling personal feelings with the general joy over great triumphs; to neither force or oppose public judgment upon the merits of a controversy no longer important to the nation, and leave to the country and history to settle the credit due to the prominent actors in the war. The writer of this is not disposed to belittle either the services of General Sherman or the energy of Mr. Stanton, and would rather see both expended on the common enemy.

We now append to our correspondent's article the order of President Lincoln to General Weitzel, dated April 6, 1865, (annulled the very next day,) authorizing the rebel Legislature of Virginia to assemble at Richmond; and also the "official gazette" of the 22d April, containing the terms of the agreement between Sherman and Johnson, and the action of the Government thereon, including the replies of Sherman to these terms, &c.:

Headqu'rs Armies of the United States,
City Point, April 6, 1865.

Major General Weitzel, Richmond, Va.:

It has been intimated to me that the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virginia, in support of the rebellion, may now desire to assemble at Richmond and take measures to withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the general Government. If they attempt it, give them permission and protection, until, if at all, they attempt some action hostile to the United States, in which case you will notify them, give them reasonable time to leave, and at the end of which time arrest any who remain. Allow Judge Campbell to see this, but do not make it public.

Yours, &c., A. Lincoln.

Handed to General Weitzel by Senator Wilkinson, on morning of the 7th of April. Weitzel saw committee, who prepared a call, which he approved for publication. On 12th, W. received a telegram from President in Washington to annul the call, as necessary for it had passed.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Washington, April 22.—Yesterday evening a bearer of a despatch arrived from General Sherman. An agreement for the suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 13th instant by General Sherman with the rebel General Johnston, the rebel General Breckinridge being present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the Secretary of War, by General Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and he was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol, on the night of the 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview, or conference, to make arrangements for terms of peace. The letter of General Lee was published in the message of Davis, to the rebel Congress.

General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hands the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed, and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to General Grant:

President Lincoln's Instructions.

Washington, March 3, 1865—12 P. M.

Lieutenant General Grant:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter.

He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will not submit them to military conferences or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

The orders of General Sherman to General Stoneman, to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or to Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A despatch received from Richmond says: "It is stated here by responsible parties that the amount of specie taken south by Jeff. Davis and his party is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations."

They hope, it is said, to make terms with General Sherman or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including their gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end.

After the Cabinet meeting last night General Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The Correspondence and the "Memorandum"—Reported Reasons for their Dismissal by our Government.

Washington, April 23.—As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Generals Johnston and Sherman, the following memorandum, or basis of what was agreed upon between the generals, and the result, is published:

Memorandum, or basis of agreement made this, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, both present.

First. The contending armies now in the field to maintain the *status quo* until notice is given by the commanding general of any one to his opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

Second. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal; and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and to abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth. The re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth. The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their right of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth. The Executive authority or Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

Seventh. In general terms it is announced that the war is to cease; a general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain authority, and will endeavor to carry out the above programme.

W. T. Sherman,
Major General Com'dg Army U. S. in N. C.
J. E. Johnston,
General Commanding C. S. Army in N. C.

It is reported that this proceeding of General Sherman was disapproved for the following among other reasons:

First. It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that General Sherman had no authority to enter into any such arrangements.

Second. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

Third. It undertook to re-establish rebel State governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue loyal States.

Fourth. By the restoration of rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth. It might furnish a ground of responsibility on the part of the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of rebel States to debts contracted by rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth. It puts in dispute the existence of loyal State governments, and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh. It practically abolished confiscation laws, and relieved rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth. It gave terms that had been deliberated repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the presence of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

Sherman's Order on Peace.

Fortress Monroe, April 21.—The following important order of General Sherman was received here this morning:

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field,
Raleigh, N. C., April 19, 1865.

Special Field Order No. 58.

The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with General Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Tyrrell's Mount, Chapel University, Durham's Station, and West Point, on the Neuse river, will separate the two armies. Each army commander will group his camps entirely with a view to comfort, health, and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes. The fame of [illegible] discipline is [illegible] the world, [illegible] let each officer [illegible] see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdyism, and petty crime. The cavalry will patrol the front of the line. General Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry, General Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and General Schofield in Raleigh right and rear. Quartermasters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for the wagons, and the railroad superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate army.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman.
L. M. Dayton, A. A. G.

CITY ITEMS.

What we Saw at Seaton Hall.—"Seeing is believing," says the old saw. We went into Seaton Hall to examine the goods so temptingly there displayed by the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, of which E. H. Elias, Esq., is the actuary. Immediately on entering the room we saw handed to a lady a magnificent revolving butter-dish. We met a friend who exhibited a brooch he had just received, at which we laughed rather immoderately. While we laughed he drew from his pocket a fine silver watch he had obtained a few minutes previously by the usual process. We smiled. We noticed an old gentleman and his daughter about to receive an envelope each. They received and opened them. The lady drew a gold hunting-watch; the gentleman drew a colored sugar-bowl, with silver frame work. The gentleman got excited. We felt its influence some. He purchased another ticket. We invested also. He drew a silver watch, and we a five-bottle silver-plated castor. We are believers in Mr. Elias and his gift concerts.

Disbanded soldiers or other civilians can get a nicely-fitting garment, made to order, at low rates, from brown or white linens, fancy or plain linen ducks, cassimeres, or summer cloths of any description by Smith Bros., 451 7th, opposite the post office. We notice the agents of foreign houses have gone home, finding it does not pay to attempt a competition with this firm, by whose liberality a corps of fine artists is engaged to insure a garment of unequalled workmanship.

Where to Dine.—We suspect a number of our citizen soldiery, and other hungry men, have had occasion to bless Boulter for keeping his Dining rooms so well supplied during the recent influx of visitors. The cheapest and best way to live when in Washington is to take an airy room at some hotel, and board with Boulter, at 428 Pa. Ave., near 4½ st.

Just off the Ave., in 9th st., is the mantilla and cloak store of J. Bickerton & Co. It is attractive when viewed from that great thoroughfare, but a closer inspection reveals the fact that the most fashionable sacques, basques, and mantillas are manufactured there, and for sale at half the rates asked in other establishments.

Soldiers, you can get every variety of corps badge at Barnet & Co.'s, 252 Pa. av., bet. 12th and 13th sts. Not a comrade you meet who owns a badge of superior workmanship but will tell you he purchased it at Barnet & Co.'s. Go and examine their stock.

"Hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree." "Don't provoke the President; he might hurt somebody;" beautifully illustrated, and for sale by J. Barnet & Co., 252 Pa. ave. The most laughable picture on a serious subject we have ever looked at. Do get a copy to take home with you.

Better select a present for the loved ones at home from the sets of jewelry, silver-plated ware, and fancy articles, which are sold for $1 each at the Dollar Jewelry Store, 438 Pa. ave., near 4½ st., rather than go home empty handed.

There is not an establishment in any city of the Union where mourning badges and rosettes of neater style and greater variety can be found than those offered by Barnet & Co., 252 Pa. ave., bet. 12th and 13th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Itch! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours; also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States; or to Z. D. Gilman, agent, 350 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. my25-dx5cis

Strangers now visiting this city should immediately purchase one of Morrison's "Stranger's Guide," which points out everything of interest to be seen. By so doing they would save much time and expense. Published by W. H. & O. H. Morrison, 438 and 440 Pennsylvania avenue. my25-1t

The Excelsior Rock Spring Saratoga Water is unequalled in its mineral qualities, both as a cathartic and tonic; also in cases of dyspepsia, over-indulgence, &c.

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For sale in Washington by the Agents, KIDWELL & SON.

Also, at the leading Druggists, Hotels, &c. my14-1m*

A Physiological View of Marriage. Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. my19-3md&S

Consult Dr. Leon. He cures all secret diseases permanently, and in the shortest time possible.

Office, 420 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where ladies and gentlemen desiring to consult with him can do so between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock daily. The thorough knowledge of, and the lengthy practice which the Doctor has had in the treatment of all private diseases, those arising from imprudence and self-abuse, justifies him in bidding defiance to all competition in their cure. Those suffering cannot be too cautious to whom they apply as a physician, as this city is filled with quacks, impostors, and sharpers, whose only abilities are for deceiving the unwary and leading astray the unfortunate, instead of bringing them again into the paths of society.

Recent cases of venereal diseases cured in two days.

Persons at a distance, or in the army, can be treated properly through letter by enclosing stamps. de13-d&S&f

Jared's "Email de Paris."—This secret of beautifying the skin being known only to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other skin preparations, producing the most brilliant complexion, and giving both the color and texture of polished ivory to the skin, without presenting the least meretricious appearance. L'Email is especially successful in dissolving the colorous matter known as "freckle," smoothing out the marks left by small-pox, and unsightly black worm specks on the skin.

Jared's "Email de Paris" is especially endorsed by Mlle. Felicita Vestvali, Lucille Western, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mrs. Emma Waller, and many ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters, for obvious reasons, cannot be published. Jared's "Email de Paris" can be had of Druggists, Perfumers, and Ladies' Hair Dressers.

JARED & RENE, General Agents for the United States, mh22-d&S3m Philadelphia.

Soldiers, Attention! A Soldier Agent wanted in every regiment in the army. Will not interfere with duties. A rare chance. Apply at once and personally to WALTON & OLMSTED, my14-12t* One door east Metropolitan Hotel.

Army Corps Badges.—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th Army Corps Badges. Any of the above will be sent on the receipt of $1 50, coin silver; 18-karat gold, $12, in all the Division colors, with the name of the company and regiment engraved on it.

Officers' badges of solid silver, with ribbon and scroll, of all the different corps, $2 50, $3 50, $5, and $8. The latter is a silver badge, with gold scroll; in 18-karat gold, $15, $20, and $25, according to the weight.

Small gold enameled corps pins of all the corps; also, plain ones, suitable for discharged soldiers, $3 50.

Masonic and Odd Fellows emblems, 15 and 18-karat gold, $3 and $3 50 each; new Knights Templar pin, just out, $3 50. Insignia rank pins, of general, colonel, major, captain, and lieutenant, $3 each.

The new cavalry corps pin, solid silver, ribbon and scroll, $2.

16-karat hard enameled Gold Ring of all the different corps, $3 and $5 each.

Lincoln Mourning Badges at 25 and 50 cents each. Solid silver rings, with corps marks on top, $2 50 and $3 50. Any of the above articles sent by mail, by single, one hundred, or thousand. Agents wanted in all regiments in the army. Apply or address [illegible] & [illegible] 202 Pennsylvania avenue, [illegible] King street, Alexandria, Va. my14-1m

R. M. Hall & Co., Real Estate Brokers, corner of Seventh and F Streets, Washington, D. C., Room 20.—We buy, sell, exchange, and rent Real Estate of all kinds, and collect rents. No fees are asked in advance. No charge on registration of property till sold. jy9-1y

Ease in One Minute.—Corns, bunions, bad nails, enlarged joints, chilblains, warts, moles, &c., treated without pain by Dr. White, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 424 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth sts. Separate office for ladies. No charge for consultation. fe8-d&S1-y

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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"18 years established in N. Y. city."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.
☞ ! ! Beware! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers at Washington, D. C. my9-d&W1m

The Early Physical Degeneracy of the American People, and the early melancholy decline of childhood and youth, just published by Dr. Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.

A treatise on the above subject, the cause of nervous debility, marasmus, and consumption, wasting of the vital fluids, the mysterious and hidden causes of palpitation, impaired nutrition and digestion.

Fail not to send two red stamps, and obtain this book.

Treatment sent by mail and letter as usual.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE, mh4-d&S6m No. 25 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

Dr. Aubin Buober's Medicinal Haleurian Powders.

A wonderful discovery found in the vegetable kingdom.

A sure cure for DIARRHŒA, both Chronic and Acute, and has never been known to fail. Also, BILIOUS COLIC and PLEURISY.

By enclosing $1 10 to MRS. P. CURTIS, Clairvoyant and Physician, No. 420 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., they will be sent to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

One hundred more travelling agents wanted for the sale of this medicine. Can make from five to twenty dollars a day. ap2-d&S1y

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, a new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. mh 30-d&W3m

The Great German HEILMITTEL.

The only specific for the cure of CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! BRONCHITIS! THROAT AFFECTIONS, DIPHTHERIA, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, And the first stages of CONSUMPTION.

Has been used for the cure of the above complaints for the last fifteen years, in all parts of Germany, where it was first prepared by a celebrated Professor of one of the best German Universities, and since its introduction into this country it has almost performed wonders, curing and restoring health to many who have tried all other means and failed to obtain relief. Public speakers find it the only remedy which will keep their throats in perfect order. Ministers, Congressmen, Law, Theatre, and all professions accompanied with public speaking, require this powerful remedy.

References:

Mr. Charles O. Gage.
Mr. Granville N. Whittington, Surgeon General's Office.
Thaddeus A. Jones, Esq., 33 South F street, Island.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Druggist, 350 Pennsylvania avenue, and all other Druggists.

WEEKS & POTTER, Druggists, General Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston. [illegible]

[illegible] Feet.

The height of pleasure is relief from pain;
To be convinced the way is very plain,
All you who suffer from corns, bunions, or bad nails,
Submit to Dr. White's manipulations, as will relieve your ails.
It is there, with pleasure, you will find
That you can walk with ease, and will not lag behind
In walking, or in speaking of the Doctor's skill,
Such quick and sure relief with gratitude your minds must fill.

No more strange than true, that corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., can be removed without pain; to be convinced call at Dr. WHITE'S Office, No. 424 Pennsylvania avenue. fe8-d&S1y

A Cure Guaranteed—A Word of Advice.—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is 347 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and be radically cured. Twenty-five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate. Dr. Fishblatt, 347 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Persons at a distance, and in the army, can be treated by mail, if required. oc4-d&S

A Friend in Need. Those requiring confidential medical assistance should apply to some regular educated physician, who has made certain diseases his study. Such a man is Dr. DARBY, who is daily curing numbers of both sexes, and every age, who have been to all the self-called doctors in this city, and spent valuable time and money with no benefit, till he took charge of them. His terms are more moderate than those of more boasting pretenders, whose only purpose is to fleece the unfortunate, and then advise them, when it is almost too late, to apply to him. Call on him at once, or you may regret it ever afterwards. DR. DARBY,

ap21-1yd&S 499 Seventh st., between D and E, Washington.

Certificates of Non-Indebtedness Procured for Officers, Officers, Officers, LATTA & HALL, Corner Seventh and F streets, my18-1oth&Sim Near Post Office.

Dentistry.—Dr. Loomis, resident Dentist, 339 Pennsylvania avenue, near corner of Ninth street, attends to all branches pertaining to the profession. Malformation of the mouth corrected, and every variety of artificial sets made. se4-1y

Gold Fillings.—Gold Fillings, Saving Teeth from decay, and preventing much suffering, done in a SUPERIOR MANNER. Teeth inserted on Gold and Silver, and Vulcanite Base, by DR. J. H. WOOLLEY, Dentist, No. 518 Seventh street, near D, no17-1y East side.

Dental Notice.—Drs. Lockwood and Merrill, Surgeon Dentists, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber—a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. jy3-tf

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!—Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY street, N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream, for dressing the hair. ja30-1y

Diarrhœa! Dysentery! Diarrhœa! Dysentery! McClarran's Blackberry Troches, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Flux, and all disorders of the bowels arising from a change of food and water. In consequence of their being easily carried, they commend themselves to Travellers and soldiers. Travellers and soldiers.

Prepared only by N. McCLARRAN & CO., Pittsburg. Sold by Z. D. Gilman, 350, C. Christiani, 371, Wm. B. Entwistle, 269, J. W. Nairn & Bro., 349, and E. Brown, Penn. avenue, Washington. ap15-6m

Dr. Wood's Office, No. 499 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Wood's experience in cases of a venereal nature will prove beneficial to those suffering from such diseases; and from his practical knowledge of every symptom consequent on or arising from badly-cured cases of venereal complaint, he would caution all having any secondary symptoms remaining to be at once cured properly before it has undermined the constitution, broken down the health, and destroyed the intellectual faculties.

Look to your case in time. Terms are reasonable. Recent cases cured in from three to five days. Seminal Emissions and Strictures cured in the shortest time possible. Travellers supplied at a moment's notice.

Dr. Wood's office is so arranged that one patient will never come in contact with another.

N. B.—All communications to Dr. Wood will be promptly attended to by enclosing a reasonable fee. Address Box 1137. Private consultation from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. de14-d&Stf

Brazilian Pebble and Periscopic Spectacles, made out from genuine and pure Rock Crystal, preserving and improving the impaired Eyesight, giving ease and comfort to the Optic Nerve, are correctly suited by FRANKLIN & CO., Opticians, 214 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and 388 Pennsylvania avenue, near the National. FIELD GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, MICROSCOPES, THERMOMETERS, STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE, &c., in a great variety, and at the lowest prices. ja1-1y

The Dead that might be Living.—It is sad to think that thousands die annually with the means of life and health almost within arm's length. Many a weakling goes down to the grave every day whom the timely use of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS would have saved. It is a consolation, however, to know that this glorious tonic—a vitalizing elixir without a single drawback—is preserving the lives of multitudes. In cases of general debility and prostration, it is producing effects that are perhaps more astonishing than anything heretofore observed or recorded in the history of medical treatment. Feeble, emaciated, and despairing patients, whose powers of digestion seem to be actually extinguished, recover their appetite, strength, and spirits, under a course of the Bitters, with a rapidity that is positively amazing. All that the proprietors originally expected from the preparation was long ago thrown into the shade by its actual results. New virtues, which they had never thought of attributing to it, are continually being developed in its application to new cases. As a preventive of diseases of every class and a constitutional invigorant, it stands alone and unapproachable. my13-d&S1w

Madame Restell's Advice to Married or Single Ladies who require a safe and certain remedy for all obstructions from colds or other causes, can rely upon her celebrated infallible French Female Monthly Pills. No. 1, price $1 a box; to restore all irregularities in forty-eight hours, if of short standing, but obstinate cases of long standing may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Can be obtained of Madame Restell, Professor of Midwifery, No. 162 Chambers street, New York city. Sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 New York post office. Also sold in Washington at No. 467 Ninth street, between E and F, and cor. New York avenue and Fourteenth street. Copyright secured. de11-d1y

Read Bar & Bro.'s Advertisement—Union Hall Clothing Establishment, corner of Seventh and E streets. oc13-d&S1y

Read J. S. Topham & Co.'s Trunk and Saddlery Advertisement. 500 SEVENTH STREET. au13-1y

DIED.

TURTON—On Tuesday, May 23d, at twenty minutes of 2 o'clock P. M., in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Turton, wife of Ferdinand Turton, a native of Pentrich, Derbyshire, England, but for the last forty-five years a resident of this city.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, John B. Turton, 122 H street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, on this (Thursday) afternoon, May 25, at 4 o'clock.

☞ LOOK OUT FOR THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND PROMENADE at the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Fourteenth and G streets, commencing MONDAY, May, 29th. Admission 15 cents. my25-11SMd

☞ THE CHAPLAINS OF THE ARMY propose to hold a final reunion before the separation of our forces. A meeting preliminary will occur, Providence permitting, at Dr. Sunderland's Church, on Four-and-a-half street, on FRIDAY MORNING next, at 11 o'clock, to which all Chaplains are earnestly invited. my25-2t*

☞ FOURTH WARD ASSESSOR. Mr. Editor: Please announce Mr. HENRY M. DELLINGER a Candidate for Assessor of the Fourth Ward, 1st MONDAY in June next. The well-known qualifications and integrity of that gentleman are a sufficient guarantee of his fitness to discharge its duties. He will be supported by numerous friends and acquaintances. my25-7td&S MANY VOTERS.

☞ NOTICE TO CHAPLAINS.—Chaplains and others whose regiments are encamped south of the Potomac can procure religious reading matter at the Christian Commission Headquarters, in "Camp Distribution," near Arlington Station, on Loudon railroad, and about one-third of a mile from hospitals of 2d and 6th corps.

Chaplains whose regiments are north of the Potomac can procure reading matter at Christian Commission Office, 500 H street, Washington.

Stations are now being established at central points in each army corps, where will be kept at all times supplies of Testaments, Hymn Books, and soldiers' reading. JOHN A. COLE. my23-3t General Field Agent.

☞ FREEDMEN'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 253 Eleventh street, near K north, Washington, D. C. Colored help supplied. Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. my7-1m* A. E. NEWTON, Agent.

☞ NOTICE TO THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION. Ladies and Gentlemen desiring engagements at the NEW RICHMOND THEATRE, apply at once, by letter, to R. DORSAY OGDEN, my13-1m* Richmond, Va.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, 333 F street, corner Tenth street, Washington, May 16, 1865. COMMANDING OFFICERS OF INDIANA REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES Are requested to furnish this office with information of arrival and station of troops at the earliest opportunity. W. H. DeMOTTE, my17-tf Indiana Military Agent.

☞ IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. Tickets can be procured at the office of the Great Pennsylvania Route, adjoining the office of Major Taylor, U. S. P. M., at the Lodge of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, to all points in the North-west and Southwest, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers will find this the cheapest, quickest, and safest route to their homes. my23-1m E. J. WILKINS, Agent.

☞ OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 250 F street, North side, between 13th and 14th streets, Washington, D. C. ja13-tf

☞ VERMONT STATE MILITARY COMMISSIONER, Office, 331 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Washington, D. C. FRANK F. HOLBROOK, fe1-1y Colonel and Military Commissioner.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1865.—There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Washington for the purpose of electing Directors of said Bank on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next.
my11-30t W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY, 324 Walnut st., PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1865.
By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the books of this Company were closed on MONDAY, the 10th inst. Holders of receipts will please present them at the office, and receive their Certificates.
For the information of subscribers it may be stated that, besides the several wells now in operation on one of the farms of this Company, forty new wells are now being sunk, several of which will be finished within sixty days; whilst on their other farm the Board have directed forty lots to be leased, for which there are already applicants for twenty-five.
J. L. DARLINGTON, Secretary.
Persons desiring to secure shares in the above desirable Company can be accommodated by calling upon D. C. FORNEY, at the office of the Washington CHRONICLE. ap18-tf

☞ NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AGENCY removed to No. 283 F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. All information of interest or value to the soldiers of New York or their friends, furnished gratuitously upon application at their new rooms, either in person or by letter. No. 283 F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
EDWIN R. GOODRICH,
fe25-tf Col. and Military State Agent.

☞ NOTICE.—TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND WARD.—I most respectfully beg leave to withdraw my name as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen, at the ensuing June election. WM. PETTIBONE.
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1865. my19-12t*

☞ INTERESTING TO CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS.—The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Rev. W. A. BENEDICT a permanent agent at Washington, who has established his headquarters at 253 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.
Connecticut soldiers may apply here for any information and aid they may require with reference to sanitary supplies, transportation, furloughs, discharges, bounties, pensions, pay, re-enlistments, &c.
WASHINGTON, August 17, 1864. au18-tf

☞ MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENCY—REMOVAL.—On and after MONDAY, January 1, 1865, the Massachusetts State Agency will occupy its new rooms in the National Intelligencer Building, second floor, corner of Seventh and D streets, Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts Soldiers and Citizens are invited to call.
Advice and assistance given without charge.
GARDINER TUFTS,
de31-tf Lieut. Colonel and State Agent.

☞ THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH WARD, opposed to the return of the rebels to their former homes, have made the following nominations:
For Collector: WILLIAM DIXON.
For Register: SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS.
For Surveyor: WILLIAM FORSYTH.
For Alderman: GEORGE MATTINGLY.
For Common Council: HENRY M. KNIGHT, T. R. BARRON, GEO. B. CLARKE. my23-1te5

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE LOYAL CITIZENS of the Fourth Ward, held on Wednesday evening, May 3, 1865, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:
UNCONDITIONAL UNION TICKET.
FOR COLLECTOR, WILLIAM DIXON.
FOR REGISTER, SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.
FOR SURVEYOR, WILLIAM FORSYTH.
FOR ALDERMAN, ASBURY LLOYD.
FOR COMMON COUNCIL, W. W. MOORE, CHAS. H. ANDERSON, ELIJAH EDMONSTON.
FOR ASSESSOR, THO. W. BURCH. my6-d&Stf

WANTS

A WHITE CHAMBERMAID WANTED at No. 486 Eleventh street, between E and F. my25-2t*

BLOOD MARES WANTED.—Wanted, TWO BLOODED MARES, for which a fair price will be paid. Apply at the New York State Agency, 283 F street, Washington. my25-3t*

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE—ONE COPY OF THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE, of March 4, 1865; also, two copies of SUNDAY CHRONICLE, of March 27 1864; two copies of April 3, 1864; one copy of April 10, 1864; one copy of April 24, 1864; three copies of July 31, 1864. A liberal price will be paid for any or all of the above dates. my23-d&Stf

WANTED, AT MOUNT PLEASANT UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, a number of competent Clerks. To those possessing the requisite qualifications, $21 a month and one ration daily will be guaranteed. Apply in person. my22-6t*

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL WILSON'S NEW SEWING MACHINE on commission, or a monthly salary. For terms and particulars, address LATHROP & CO., General Agents, 142 South Sixth street, my19-10t* Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A number of Assistants needed in a pleasant and highly remunerative employment. Previous experience not necessary. Apply in person and at once to W. S. WALTON, my15-1m* Cor. Penna. avenue and Sixth st.

WANTED, EVERYBODY TO KNOW that L. FRANC, at his store, No. 491 Seventh street, has just received a fine stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Fashionable HATS, CAPS, &c. Also, large stock of Trunks and Valises, in the sale of which he defies competition. my18-1y

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Man, a situation as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper, or any position where his knowledge of business would be of service to his employer. Can give good references. Address L. O. W., at this office. ap13-tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain a GOOD ROOM and BOARD in a first-class private house, with good attention and but few boarders. The room will be vacant on the 31st May. Note left at the CHRONICLE Office for "S. M.," with real name, will receive immediate attention. my25-3t*

TABLE BOARD AT $1 A DAY, OR $25 a month, may be had at 134 Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. my22-6t*

FOR RENT.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, with Board, at No. 6 Four-and-a-half street, between C street and Louisiana avenue. Inquire on premises. my19-15t*

LOST AND FOUND.

THE PERSON WHO FOUND THE Pocketbook yesterday, containing private papers and $100 in greenbacks, will please express the papers to the undersigned, and keep the money for his trouble. G. DUNCALF, my25-1t* Harpers' Ferry, Va.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST—on Wednesday morning, 24th inst., a Roan Mare, three parts blooded, about six years old. Had on riding bridle, and was last seen on Capitol Hill. A. J. SHERIFF, Coal and Wood Yard, my25-2t* Penn. av., bet. 3d and 4½.

BROKE LOOSE—ON THE AVENUE, last evening, a white horse, medium size, with shortened tail, having on a saddle and headstall of bridle. The person taking him up will be paid for his trouble by leaving him at Willard's stable, on Fourteenth street. my25-2t*

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, from the subscriber, on Saturday last, while passing from Tenth street, on Pennsylvania avenue, to Capitol Hill, in street car 31, a black LEATHER SATCHEL, containing a large sum of money, blank-book, papers, and officer's sash. The above reward will be paid for the return of the satchel and contents where lost, or for the return of the money to Major H. G. LORING, at Camp Stoneman, 5th regiment 1st army corps, or Superintendent Metropolitan police. my25-6t*

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 23d, just above Willard's Hotel, one GOLD and one SILVER WATCH. If left at the Chronicle Office, a reward of $5 will be paid. my24-3t*

LOST—IN ALEXANDRIA OR VICINITY, Virginia, on the 15th inst., a little BOY, about 8 years old, of bright complexion, entirely deaf, hazel eyes, light hair, spare made, innocent looking. Any person that will deliver to his mother, Mrs. MARY A. THOMPSON, 156 Washington street, Alexandria, Virginia, will be liberally rewarded. my24-2t*

HORSE STOLEN, ON SATURDAY, 20th inst., about 6 P. M., on King near Washington street, Alexandria. A light iron-grey horse, sixteen hands high, no brands, small spot of hair off breast, left arm, on each side at lower edge, skirts, on left side of back, eight years old, walks and trots, rather long and slender trim limbs. I will give $25 for the apprehension of the thief, and recovery of horse. Address C. P. WALSH, Lieut. Commanding Co. E, 1st Va. Cav., 3d Brigade, Custer's Division. my23-3t*

35 DOLLARS REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Camp Stoneman, on the night of the 20th instant, one Strawberry Roan HORSE; white star on forehead, both hind feet white, and a scar on left shoulder.
Also, one BAY, marked on left shoulder U. S. H. A., on left hip H. A., and under the mane W.
Thirty Dollars will be paid for the Roan, and Five Dollars for the Bay Horse, and no questions asked, on being delivered to FRANK NOLEN, Ambulance Officer, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, at my23-3t* Camp Stoneman, D. C.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.—The above sum of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for the detection and thereby causing the conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the Parsonage of the Presbyterian Congregation, Georgetown, next west of my dwelling, 163 West street.
my22-tf [Rep. Star.] W. H. TENNEY.

FOR EVERY LOYAL BREAST.—LINCOLN MOURNING PINS IN SILVER PLATE. New design in Black and White Satin. Perfect Picture. By mail, 25 cents, or twenty for $4; one hundred for $17; one thousand for $150. Mourning to last for sixty days. Send your orders at once. SALISBURY, BRO. & CO., Providence, R. I.
N. B.—Any paper copying this four times, we will send them ten pins. ap21-30t

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, MAY 22, 1865.
COKE, from this date, will be sold at the reduced price of 12 cents per bushel, until further notice. GEO. A. McILHENNY, my23-4t Engineer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1, 1865.—The undersigned has sold out his LUMBER YARD to NATHANIEL B. FUGITT, with whom all persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement, in order to facilitate the closing up of the affairs of the old concern. JOSEPH FUGITT.
NATHANIEL B. FUGITT, LUMBER DEALER, Sixth street west, near Penna. ave. my3-1m*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
FARM, NEAR BELTSVILLE, On Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of 141 acres; fine Frame House, Barn, out-houses, splendid Orchard, variety of small fruits, 30 acres timber, at $45 per acre.
FINE CONFECTIONERY, BAKING, AND ICE-CREAM ESTABLISHMENT, doing the largest business in the city, for sale on good terms.
BRICK HOUSE, six rooms, on Sixteenth street, new, front yard, good lot and locality—$2,200.
FRAME HOUSE, Brick Basement, Tenth street, Island, three-story, 8 rooms, fine cellar, water, &c.—$4,100.
BRICK HOUSE, on H street, furnished, at $12,000.
FINE BRICK HOUSE, three-story, 10 rooms, and fine store-room beneath, Eighth street, near Navy-yard; fine business stand, new, at $7,000.
SMALL FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, on Twenty-third street, at $1,000.
BRICK HOUSE, eight rooms, passage, closets, store-room below, grape arbor, &c., on Eleventh street, Island—$5,000.
BRICK HOUSE, three-story, on Massachusetts avenue, 7 rooms, marble mantels, bells, passage, closets, paved yard, fine locality, and large lot—$6,000.
FRAME HOUSE, two-story, on Twenty-third street, new, 8 rooms, good lot and locality, at $5,000.
BRICK HOUSE, two-and-a-half-stories, 8 rooms, double parlors, closets, and furnished throughout, at $4,000.
FRAME HOUSE, best order, 7 fine rooms, near Patent Office, good cellar and fine lot—$6,000.
FINE LARGE BRICK, on K street, 10 rooms, water, cellar; brown stone buttress, grapes, and all other fruits, 11,000 feet of ground, out-houses, &c.—$10,000.
BRICK HOUSE, on N street, near Seventh, 7 rooms, $3,000.
WAREHOUSE, with large Lot, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot,—$4,000.
FRAME HOUSE, on D street, Island, fine locality, 8 rooms, all kinds of flowers, grapes, &c., corner lot—$4,500.
WANTED—Lots and Houses in all parts of the city. All who have any to sell, call on us.
R. M. HALL & CO., Real Estate Brokers,
my23-6t Corner Seventh and F streets.

FOR SA[illegible] RESTAURANT [illegible] a fine business. Satisfactory reason giving for selling. Apply on the premises to M. SHARKEY, my21-6t* No. 5 North Seventh street.

FOR SALE.—CANTERBURY BOWLING SALOON, Containing SEVEN ALLEYS, BAR and FIXTURES; everything complete. Inquire on the premises. my21-1tS&d

NEW HOUSES FOR SALE.—Several of those convenient and desirable Houses on Eleventh street east, near Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill, just finished, are yet for sale. They are three-storied, with a two-story back building, cellar under the whole; hall, parlor, dining-room, five chambers, all papered; kitchen, bath-room, clothes-room, front and back stairs, gas and gas fixtures throughout, ranges complete, &c.; finished in the best style, on the Philadelphia plan, without regard to expense. The cars pass on Pennsylvania avenue, within a short distance of the houses, with a foot-walk the whole way.
Deeds, stamps, &c., at cost of purchaser.
Apply at the Buildings, or to J. F. BROWN, 493 Tenth street, or to S. & J. M. FLANAGAN, my19-2w 304 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington city and the intervening country, but of the Potomac river and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome, and convenient, having (besides a dry cellar) three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance-hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry, and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen (a separate building), is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. There are, in convenient locations, a summer house, with an ice-house under it; smoke-house, manager's house (with seven rooms), and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water, through pipes, from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about seventy-four acres, some twenty near the house are in groves, lawns, orchards, and gardens; about twenty more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, lying beautifully. Fine building sites are in various parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible of division.
For further information apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises; George Mattingly, Washington City; Edmund Randolph Robinson, No 69 Wall street, New York; or the undersigned, No. 1319 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
my18-tuths1m* MONCURE ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE Dwelling and Restaurant, No. 362 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The location is excellent. Inquire on the premises. my15-6toth*

FOR SALE OR RENT—WOULD PREfer to sell—a very large and commodious three-story BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water, and gas throughout the house, with a large garden, carriage house, and stable for six horses.
The above premises would be suitable for a foreign minister, member of the Cabinet, or any gentleman wishing a comfortable residence handsomely located in the most healthy part of Georgetown, and not five minutes walk from the cars.
The property will be shown and the terms made known by the advertiser.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 210 Pa. av., bet. 12th and 13th streets. my16-tf

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO PLEAsant Furnished Rooms to let cheap during the summer months, together or single, with or without Board. 290 F street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. my23-1f

FOR RENT—ONE WELL FURNISHED ROOM, at 413 C street, between Second and Third, will be rented to a gentleman and lady, or two young gentlemen, with board. Address D. ap11-tf

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF VERY DEsirable Rooms, together or singly. No. 328 H street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. my18-tf

WOOD AND COAL.

HOUSEKEEPERS' COAL COMPANY.
COAL AT COST TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE NO. 423 THIRTEENTH STREET, ABOVE G.
THOMAS R. WILSON, AGENT.
To Housekeepers:

Cost of Mining and Transporting a ton of Coal, 2,240 lbs., to Philadelphia	$3 68
Yard Expenses and Delivery	1 25
Freight from Philadelphia, Present Rate	2 60
Wharfage	25
Our Price for a ton of Coal, delivered in Washington	$9 63
Retail Price per ton 2,000 lbs., in Washington, Present Rate	14 00
	4 33

Are you willing to continue to pay from 50 to 75 per centum advance on your Coal? Do you wish to save from $3 to $5 per ton, and get a good article, well prepared?
Each Stockholder in the HOUSEKEEPERS' COAL COMPANY is furnished with a coupon for every share of stock he holds. Each coupon entitles the holder to A TON OF COAL ANNUALLY AT COST for 16 years.
☞ At the present retail price of Coal, a stockholder will save the entire cost of his stock in two years, exclusive of any cash dividends he may receive.
The Company's mines are in complete working order, with all the machinery, &c., necessary to work the colliery; the present capacity being 40,000 tons.
From the sale of surplus Coal over that used by the Stockholders, the Company expects to realize sufficient profit to pay a good semi-annual cash dividend.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 423 Thirteenth street,
my10-d&Stf Washington, D. C.

SCROFULA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, &c.
WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing [illegible] Island, New York, [illegible] Proprietor of the LINNÆAN NURSER[illegible], has for SIXTY YEARS devoted attention [illegible] to the investigation of Trees and Plants, and [illegible] to those who are afflicted with the above Diseases, or with any others arising from Inherited or Acquired Impurity of the Blood, or with any Chronic Diseases, that the only SOVEREIGN AND POSITIVE REMEDIALS presented by nature to man are found in the vegetable kingdom—ECLECTIC FLUID COMPOUNDS—extracted from Plants. These pure Extracts can only be obtained from myself by direct application. ☞ I HAVE NO AGENTS.
All patients who will test these potent remedials provided by God and Nature, will surely realize their great superiority over all others presented to the world. The employment of Mineral Poisons, including Calomel (Mercury), the most deadly of them all, as antidotes, has blighted with misery and anguish their myriads of victims. I now offer my "TREATISE ON NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS," comprising Eighty-five Specific Remedies for the various Diseases. Price Ten cents, and stamp mailed. Any invalid who will send me a full diagnosis of his case, I will prescribe an appropriate remedy for without charge, and I desire to receive the names of any severely afflicted persons. Flushing is only thirty minutes from New York, by the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. my25-1t*

GREYBACKS.—SOLDIERS IN THE Field, we advise you ALL to try the SOLDIERS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE VERMIN EXTERMINATOR. It kills all Vermin on the head and body, without changing the clothes. Warranted a sure and harmless remedy, containing no mercury. Sent by mail on receipt of seventy-five cents, by C. A. HOWARD, 431 E st., second door above Seventh, Washington, D. C. my25-d&S1m*

GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, HECKER SELF-RISING FLOUR, new supply, just received and for sale by EGAN & PERRIE, my23-3t [Star.] Corner E and Ninth streets.

G. W. GOODALL, PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS-FITTER, No. 564 Seventh street, near Canal Bridge, WASHINGTON, D. C.
All orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. no16-1y

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
Will be opened this season on the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, for the reception of guests.
This leading house will, for the coming season, fully sustain its well-established reputation.
Greatly encouraged by the business of last year, the proprietor (is satisfied) that a Hotel conducted clearly first-class must continue a success at this old and popular resort.
The railroad facilities are promised to be excellent.
Beck's celebrated Philadelphia Band have been engaged for the COLUMBIA the coming season.
For rooms, &c., apply to J. H. DENNISON, Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, or to GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor, my23-2m CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY, will be OPENED for the reception of guests, ON THURSDAY, June 1, 1865.
Visitors to this unrivalled Sea Bathing resort find Congress Hall strictly first-class in all the details so essential to the comfort and convenience of its guests. The Cottages connected with the Hotel will be reserved exclusively for families desiring the quiet and comforts of home. Mark Hassler's fine Brass and String Band engaged for the season. For Rooms, &c., address
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
my20-1md&S Cape Island, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY, WILL OPEN for the reception of visitors on the 15th OF JUNE.
All communications for apartments, or upon other business connected with the House, should be addressed to UNITED STATES HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
WEST & MILLER, my20-6wd&S Proprietors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES Received daily and for sale at SHILLINGTON'S BOOKSTORE.
Harper's Magazine for June, price 35 cents.
Atlantic Monthly for June, price 35 cents.
Hours at Home, a new monthly, price 30 cents.
Godey's Ladies' Book for June, price 30 cents.
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, price 25 cents.
Ladies' Friend for June, price 25 cents.
Our Young Folks for June, price 20 cents.
Demorest's Mirror of Fashion for June, price 30 cents.
Le Bon Ton, a monthly report of Paris fashion, price 75 cents.
Fairy Fingers, a novel, by Anna Cora Ritchie, price $2.
Hugh Worthington, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, price $1 50.
All the New Books, Magazines, cheap publications, and everything in the stationery line for sale at SHILLINGTON'S BOOKSTORE, Corner Four-and-a-half and Penna. ave., my25-3t Washington.

CIRCULAR.—The Publishers respectfully announce that THE HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS is now ready for delivery to subscribers.
It contains a complete record of this gallant organization, and of the different Companies, Regiments, and Brigades, giving graphic descriptions of their Expeditions, Marches, Skirmishes, and Battles, together with biographical sketches of Officers and personal Records of each private during his term of service—compiled from OFFICIAL REPORTS and other Documents,
BY J. R. SYPHER, Esq.
It is in one volume, octavo, of 722 pages, and is elegantly illustrated by STEEL ENGRAVINGS of Governor CURTIN, Generals MEADE, McCALL, and the lamented REYNOLDS, and by a MAP of the vicinity of Richmond, showing the route of march and the battles in which the RESERVES were engaged in the seven days' fight; and is neatly printed on good paper and handsomely bound in black cloth and library leather. It is sold only by subscription. Price from this date, $4 50 in Cloth; in Library Leather style, $5.
Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of prices.
Active and responsible parties desiring to canvass for this popular and attractive History, will make application, with written recommendations, to ELIAS BARR & CO., Publishers, LANCASTER, March 22, 1865. my22-6t

NEW MUSIC.—"FUNERAL MARCH to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," the Martyr President, by Mrs. Parkhurst, the popular composer. The Home Journal says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of its author." "Very solemn and impressive." 2,000 COPIES ARE ISSUED WEEKLY. Price 30 cents; with vignette of the President, 50 cents. "General Grant's Grand March," by Joseph Raff; with vignette, 50 cents. "General Sherman's Grand Triumphal March," by G. C. Norison, 30 cents; with vignette of the General, 50 cents. "A Gloom is Cast o'er all the Land," song and chorus, to the memory of President Lincoln, by Henry Schroeder. "Mourn Not, O ye People," a tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln; and "Richmond is Ours," by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; price 30 cents each. Mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New York. For sale at the Music Stores in Washington. my22-4t*

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
THE LAST PICTURE HE SAT FOR.
PHILP & SOLOMONS have just published the following variety of Photographs (by Gardner):
The late President and son Thaddeus, at $30, $7, $3, $1 50, and Carte de Visite, 25 cents.
The late President—bust, life size, $25.
" " " " $7.
" " Vignette, $3 and $1 50.
And Carte de Visite 25 cents.
The late President and Secretaries, beautifully colored, with frame, $150.
The late President and Secretaries, at $30, $7, $3, and $1 50, and Carte de Visite, 25 cents each.
☞ Free by mail on receipt of price.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Metropolitan Bookstore and Photograph Gallery, 332 Pennsylvania avenue.
And at Gardner's Gallery, 577 Seventh street, above D (Intelligencer Building.) ap27-d&Stf

THE METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE is permanently located at NO. 420 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Washington, Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth sts.
This is the largest and most liberally conducted establishment in the United States.
At this establishment you can get any Book you may desire. Books in every part of Literature; and you have the advantage of receiving, with each book that you buy,
A HANDSOME PRESENT, WORTH FROM FIFTY CENTS TO FIFTY DOLLARS, WHICH IS GIVEN WITH EACH BOOK.
All books are sold at publishers' prices. Books for all classes, upon all subjects, in every style of binding, and in endless variety.
Remember that in purchasing Books at the METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE, You pay no more than you would at any other establishment, and have the advantage of receiving a VALUABLE PRESENT with each Book that you buy.
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE BOOK BUYERS
That the place to make their purchases is at 420 Pennsylvania avenue.
fe24-1y GEORGE GRATTON, Proprietor.

379 BOOKS AND STATIONERY. 379
J. C. PARKER, 379 F STREET, Between Eighth and Ninth; also at the LOBBY OF THE POST OFFICE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BOOKS, STATIONERY, MAGAZINES, AND PERIODICALS of all kinds; Agent for all the Daily and Weekly Papers sold in Washington city.
Particular attention given to ARMY ORDERS for Books, Stationery, and Paper, or any goods appertaining to his line of business. All goods sold cheap for cash. de20-tf

EDUCATION.

WASHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE—Established to fit clerks, soldiers, and others for profitable business, by the best advantages in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphing, &c., and allowing every member to attend free the thirty similar colleges in other cities. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., ap6-d&Stf Seventh and D streets.

CRUTCHES.—J. WHITTEMORE'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCH, approved by the most eminent surgeons and physicians. For sale at W. F. BRETT'S SONS, Pennsylvania avenue, No. 10 Market Space, Washington, D. C.
N. B. Persons wanting crutches made to order, address J. WHITTEMORE, South Reading, Massachusetts, and they will meet with prompt attention. my16-10t*

SHEPHERD & RILEY, Corner of Seventh and D streets, Keep constantly on hand full supplies of Sutlers' and Peddlers' Stationery goods at wholesale. ap20-d&S3m

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CREAM FREEZERS, And a general assortment of Tinware, at E. H. & H. I. GREGORY, 321 Pennsylvania avenue, my16-6t near Seventh street.

GO TO SHEPHERD & RILEY, Corner of SEVENTH and D streets, To buy your SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, and every variety of Stationery. ap20-d&S3m

FLOUR, FEED, LARD, BACON, SALT, WHISKEY, MOLASSES, for sale low, in lots to suit, by WM. M. GALT & CO., 533 Ninth street, opposite Centre Market, one square south of Pennsylvania avenue. fe17-1y

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND STRANGERS.—At THE GAUTIER RESTAURANT are furnished the BEST MEALS, the BEST LIQUORS, and BEST ACCOMMODATIONS generally that can be found anywhere, at a cost of from 45 to 50 per cent. less than at any other establishment in Washington City. Call at GAUTIER'S, and if unable to get a room, secure a room elsewhere, but fail not to GET MEALS from him, thereby saving your money. GAUTIER'S LOCATION IS 252 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. mh24-1y

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed in Gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver, and Government Securities. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, my19-2m 16 Wall street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW THEATRE, PENNSYLVANIA Ave., near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER....................Director.
C. D. HESS....................Acting Manager.
ONE NIGHT MORE of the eminently successful romance of SOUTHERN LIGHTS AND SHADES of the past, universally acknowledged by the press of the city and the large and highly intellectual audiences that have witnessed it during its remarkable run of the past two weeks, to be the most effective dramatic effort, in every particular, that has been witnessed in many years upon the American stage.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MAY 25, will be presented entire Mrs. H. B. Stowe's great American drama, in six acts, entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; or, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY, concluding with the beautiful allegorical tableau of UNCLE TOM'S VISION OF THE FUTURE.
THE REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, AT THIRTY CENTS ADMISSION.
The next Great Scenic Production to be presented at this Theatre will be the MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR PLAY, THE SEA OF ICE, which is now in active preparation by Messrs. Strong, Kelly, Clark, and assistants, and will be presented with New Scenery, Properties, Costumes, and a cast of characters which will render it one of the finest productions ever presented on a Washington Stage.

GROVER'S THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....................Director.
C. D. HESS....................Acting Manager.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that the NEXT GREAT SCENIC PRODUCTION to be presented at this Theatre, will be the MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR PLAY OF THE SEA OF ICE. SEA OF ICE. SEA OF ICE.
Which is now in active preparation by Messrs. Strong, Kelly, Clark, and assistants, and will be presented with NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, COSTUMES, &c., And a cast of characters which will render it one of the finest productions EVER PRESENTED UPON A WASHINGTON STAGE. my20-tf

OXFORD HALL OF MUSIC. Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
ATTENTION.
Mr. CHRIS NORRIS being about to leave the city of Washington, the employees of the above establishment, wishing to show him some mark of their appreciation as a manager, have tendered him a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, to take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25, 1865.
An immense bill will be presented, the whole of the company, as well as numerous other professionals, having volunteered their services for the occasion.
J. M. MORTIMER, C. McMILLAN, Committee of Arrangements.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Be on hand early, and give him a bumper. my22-4t

BILLIARDS.

WILLARD'S HALL BILLIARD SALOON, Connected with Willard's Hotel, and having a beautiful entrance on F street. Finest in the country, and kept on the European plan. TEN PHELAN & COLLENDER TABLES for practice. ISIDORE GAYRAUD, Sup't, always in attendance. fe9-1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY, by A. H. ROWEN & CO., (Agents for the Manufacturers), No. 36 Beekman street, New York.
$1,000,000 WORTH
To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

100 Gold Hunting-case Watches	each	$125
100 Gold Watches, various styles	each	75
200 Ladies' Gold Watches	each	50
500 Silver Watches	each	$20 to 35
1,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	each	15 to 25
10,000 Gold Pens and Silver Cases	each	5 to 8

and a large assortment of Jewelry of every description, for Ladies' and Gent's wear, varying in value from $5 to $25 each.
The method of disposing of these goods at ONE DOLLAR each is as follows:
Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.
On receipt of the Certificate, you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR, and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty, with a premium gold pen, for $5; sixty-five, with a premium gold chain, for $10; one hundred, with a premium silver watch, for $15.
The distribution is conducted fairly, and all have an equal chance of obtaining the valuable prizes by purchasing the certificates.
We guarantee entire satisfaction in all cases.
Agents wanted, to whom we offer special terms and premiums. Send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular, with terms. Address A. H. ROWEN & CO., my25-thsn3t P. O. Box 4270, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WE NOW OFFER our entire stock of 95,000 pieces of goods, consisting of WATCHES, CHAINS, SILVER-WARE, Sets of JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS AND CASES, LOCKETS, &c., &c., our whole stock being valued at Eight Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars. Every article in this stock is worth from $2 to $100, and each to be sold for ONE DOLLAR, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. If you are not satisfied, you are not to pay for the goods at all.
We shall sell all the above goods at $1 each. 95,000 certificates of all the different articles will be put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed. Single certificates, 25 cents each, when ordered, will be taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. No partiality will be shown to a single customer, as has been done by some houses. Upon receipt of the certificate you can see what you are to have, and forward a dollar for the article or not, as you please. We shall charge in all transactions by mail 25 cents for each single certificate. We will send six for $1; fifteen for $2; forty for $5; one hundred for $10. Address J. TOWNSEND & CO., my22-6t 15 John street, New York.

AMERICAN WATCHES! ENGLISH WATCHES! GENEVA WATCHES!
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES!
M. W. GALT & BRO. call attention to their large assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and to the very heavy reduction in prices. Their assortment embraces every variety.
M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers, 354 Pennsylvania avenue, my20-6t Near Metropolitan Hotel.

OIL COMPANIES.

OIL-RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, Office—No. 66 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
The Property of this Company consists of Two Hundred and Eighty-five Acres of Land, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Venango county. Also, 10,500 acres in the oil region of Kentucky, and 1,000 acres in West Virginia, on the Big Sandy river.
These lands have been selected on account of the surface indications of oil, and the Company is now sinking wells on this property in Pennsylvania with encouraging prospects for lubricating oil. Oil from wells in the immediate vicinity is now selling for sixty dollars per barrel at the well. A limited number of shares at original prices ($2 each) for sale by JOHN F. CALLAN, my18-tuths1t* No. 72 Louisiana avenue.

POTOMAC OIL COMPANY, No. 327, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
The Potomac Oil Company, of Washington city and Georgetown, D. C., have opened an office for the transaction of business at No. 327 Pennsylvania avenue, south side, second story, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where an officer of the Company will be found during business hours, and where all proper inquiries will be answered and all necessary information afforded as to the organization and plans of the Company. Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Two engines, one of fifteen and one of eight horse power, have been ordered, and are to be placed on the ground of the Company by the 1st of April.
R. CRUIKSHANK, President.
JOHN T. COCHRANE, Sec'y. mh19-tf

PERSONAL.

IF THIS MEETS THE NOTICE OF Captain D. Whittle, late at Headquarters, Army of the Tennessee, call at No. 24 Louisiana avenue. [my 25-1t*] G. St. G.

MADAME SEYMORE, THE CELEBRATED Astrologist, is now in this city. She understands the science of Astrology in all its sister branches, the Stars, Charms, Talismans, and signs of the Zodiac. She has given general satisfaction in most of the cities of the United States, in token of which she has received innumerable testimonials. This lady can be consulted by sending your age and day of the month on which you were born, and fee; will get the outline of your whole life. Ladies 50 cents; Gentlemen $1. Address Box 47, Washington, D. C. my21-1m*

MRS. BROOKFIELD, OF KANSAS, can be consulted on the Past, Present, and Future, at her residence, K street, one door east of Third, back of Douglas Hospital. my15-1m*

32 LEWIS BAAR, 32 MARKET SPACE, Dealer in Foreign and American LACE AND FANCY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, HEAD DRESSES, ORNAMENTS, &c. No. 32 MARKET SPACE. ja30-1y

J. P. BARTHOLOW, DEALER IN HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Agent for Herring's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, and Fairbanks' Celebrated Scales. 558 Seventh st., bet. Penna. avenue and Canal. no16-1y WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN FROM LIFE. THE MOST PERFECT LIKENESS OUT. For sale at FRANKLIN & CO.'S, 244 Penna. av., between 12th and 13th sts. And 388 Penna. av., National Hotel Building. my22-6t

AMUSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON THEATRE, Corner of Eleventh and C streets, near Pennsylvania avenue.
H. B. PHILLIPS, W. WITHERS, } Lessees and Managers.
SEVENTH NIGHT Of the Brilliant Engagement of the Famous Union Scout and Spy, MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, and the popular Irish comedian, Mr. J. M. WARD.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 25, 1865, A new drama never acted in this city, entitled the TICKET-OF-LEAVE WOMAN.
Pauline..............Miss Major Pauline Cushman
To conclude with the Irish farce of HIS LAST LEGS.
Felix O'Callaghan..............Mr. J. M. Ward

NIXON'S CIRCUS will open on lot corner of SIXTH STREET AND MISSOURI AVENUE, ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 29, for a short time only, with a full troupe of EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, EQUILIBRISTS, VAULTERS, POSTURERS, PANTOMIMISTS, DANSEURS, HUMORISTS, CLOWNS, JUGGLERS, AND OTHER CLASSIC ARTISTES.
For full particulars see large posters and bills of the day. my23-1t

GRAND MEMORIAL EXHIBITION, BY THE MANAGERS AND ARTISTS of the amusement persuasion of Washington, and other volunteers from abroad.
A MAMMOTH BILL OF ATTRACTIONS! OVER TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS TO PARTICIPATE.
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS of the exhibition to be contributed to the LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT FUND.
The performance will take place at GROVER'S THEATRE, ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 29, commencing at ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Doors open at 12 o'clock.
THE MANAGERS REPRESENTED ARE
Leonard Grover, Esq., C. D. Hess, Esq., Geo. Lea, Esq., C. W. Bennett, Esq., | H. B. Phillips, Esq., Wm. Withers, Esq., —— Fox, Esq., J. C. Curran, Esq.
THE ARTISTS who have thus far volunteered to appear upon the occasion comprise
THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY OF GROVER'S THEATRE.
The entire Dramatic Company of the WASHINGTON THEATRE.
The Celebrated Dramatic Reader MR. SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Brother of the great artist Mr. Jas. E. Murdoch.
The eminent artists MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, MR. J. M. WARD.
THE ENTIRE COMPANY OF CANTERBURY HALL.
THE ENTIRE COMPANY OF OXFORD HALL.
THE ORCHESTRAS of all the above places combined.
THREE REGIMENTAL BANDS, among the best now stationed about the city.
CAPTAIN E. B. OLMSTEAD, of the Treasury Department, has also volunteered to read an ORIGINAL POEM, suitable to the occasion.
It is expected that the heads of the several Departments of the Government, and the military commandants in and about the city, will interest themselves in the enterprise so far as to afford to those under them facilities for attending the entertainment.
THE PROGRAMME OF PERFORMANCE, so far as arranged, will consist of
A FINE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE by the company of Grover's Theatre, to commence the entertainment.
A GRAND OLIO DIVERTISSEMENT by the Oxford Hall Company.
A SELECTED READING by Mr. S. K. Murdoch.
POPULAR MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Regimental Bands.
AN EXCELLENT DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE by the Company of the Washington Theatre.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT by the Company of Canterbury Hall.
AN ORIGINAL POEM by Captain E. B. Olmstead.
AND A GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU, in which ALL THE COMPANIES, ALL THE BANDS, ALL THE ORCHESTRAS, in fact, EVERY PERSON participating in the performance will appear and sing in concert our glorious National Anthem, THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
The announcement will be made of the plays to be presented and the regular order of performance.
A FULL LIST OF VOLUNTEERS for the occasion will be published before the performance takes place.
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION have been fixed at the following rates: Orchestra Chairs, Dress Circle, and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, Colored Gallery, and Colored Boxes, 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Box Sheet now open.

GONZAGA HALL, F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1865,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT for the BENEFIT OF THE FAIR, BY MR. THEODORE HABELMAN, The celebrated Tenore of the Grand Opera.
MADAME KRETSCHMAR, Soprano.
MR. HEINRICH STEINECKE, Primo Baritone of the Grand Opera.
MR. GEO. FELIX BENKERT, Solo Pianist.
And other eminent artists.
Full particulars will be published in future advertisements.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Can be had at Metzerott's music store and at the Fair in the evening. my23-tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

486 OVAL PICTURE FRAMES, PICTURE CORD, TASSELS, &c. 486
The largest, handsomest, and richest assortment in the city, warranted to be gilded with gold leaf, and of superior workmanship.
Also, a beautiful stock of PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS, PICTURE RINGS, NAILS, &c., just received at J. MARKRITER'S, No. 486 Seventh Street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. Terms cash. oc15-1yd&S

486 PAPER HANGINGS. 486
Just opened—a beautiful assortment of Gold Embroidery, Medium-priced Gold, Satin, and Blank Papers, Borders, Statues, Centre Pieces, &c. Orders for PAPER-HANGING or WINDOW-SHADES punctually executed, in the city or country. Terms cash for goods or labor.
J. MARKRITER, No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. oc15-1yd&S

486 WINDOW SHADES. 486
Fine stock of Gilt-band Window Shades now opening. Any required size or style of Shade made to order. Terms cash.
J. MARKRITER, No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. oc15-1yd&S

PRODUCE.

71 J. H. CRANE & CO., Louisiana avenue, 71
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUIT, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, &c. mh20-1y

HYDE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 482 NINTH STREET, between D and E, WASHINGTON, D. C.
We receive daily, direct from the country, consignments of FRESH EGGS, BUTTER, APPLES, DRIED FRUIT, and all other kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
We have on hand a very superior article of pure Apple Cider, suitable for Restaurant trade.
Agents for Portner & Recker's Lager Beer, and Muir & Son's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale. fe23-1y

DR. PHILLIPS HAS REMOVED TO PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Fourteenth street, over Messrs. Kidwell's Drug Store. ap6-3m*

MRS. H. E. HALL, M. D., Successor to Caroline Brown, M. D., may be found at the office, 430 Thirteenth street, Washington, formerly occupied by Miss C. Brown, M. D. Mrs. Hall will give particular attention to the diseases peculiar to the female sex.
Office hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.
REFERENCES: Hon. GERRITT SMITH, New York. Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, M. C., New York. Hon. S. T. HOLMES, M. C., New York. J. M. WARD, M. D., New York. J. R. ANDREWS, M. D., New York. CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., New York. my20-stuth-1m*

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO., 87 Louisiana avenue and 303 C street, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEALERS IN KEG HARDWARE.
CUT NAILS—Finished, 6 to 12d; Fence, 8 to 12d; Box, 3, 7, 9d.
CUT SPIKES—1 to 7 inches.
CLINCH NAILS.
PRESSED AND BOAT SPIKES.
HORSE SHOES, Burden's Government, No. 1 to 8; Burden's City, No. 1 to 6; C. and F., No. 1 to 4; Mule Shoes, 1, 2, 3.
HORSE NAILS—Griffin's, 6 to 10; Putnam, 6 to 10; Putnam "X," 6 to 10; New London, 6 to 10; "American," 6 to 10.
ja23-6m TERMS, NET CASH.

WEBB & BEVERIDGE, Importers and Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY, FINE CUTLERY, AND PLATED WARE, 506 Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street. fe14-6m*

WILLIAM BRYAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, AND LIQUORS, NO. 44, OPPOSITE CENTRE MARKET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STS. fe24-1f WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUY YOUR WRITING PAPER and ENVELOPES, OR MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, AT SHEPHERD & RILEY'S. ap20-d&S3m

AMUSEMENTS.

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HALL OF MUSIC AND THEATRE,
HALL OF MUSIC AND THEATRE,
HALL OF MUSIC AND THEATRE,
Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue.
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.

ANOTHER GRAND SENSATION. (repeated ten times)

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS, ATTENTION! (repeated ten times)

The management take pleasure in announcing an engagement with TOM CONEY AND HIS DOGS, (repeated eighteen times) who have just concluded one of the most successful engagements on record at the BOWERY THEATRE, NEW YORK. (repeated seven times)
The first piece that will be presented is the startling drama of THE FOREST OF BONDY, (repeated seven times) which has been gotten up at a great expense, new scenery and dresses having been provided for the occasion.
TOM CONEY AND HIS DOG JUPITER (repeated seven times) will sustain the principal characters.
Immense success of the GREAT BALLET TROUPE, consisting of TWELVE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES.
Immense success of MISS LOUISE ROLLETTE, (repeated seven times) the fascinating Danseuse.
Continued success of MASTER BARRY, (repeated seven times) The best Song and Dance in the country.
J. M. MORTIMER, (repeated six times) the celebrated Banjoist.
Immense success of BARRY CARTER, (repeated seven times) the popular Comic Vocalist.
MISS MILLIE FRANCIS, the popular Danseuse.
MISS SUSIE BROWN, MISS CLARA RAVEN, MISS ALICE FRANKLIN, MISS VIRGINIA CHARINI, MISS MAGGIE NICHOLS, and Thirty-Nine other performers, making in all the largest combination of talent ever congregated together in one Music Hall.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the Grand Review on Wednesday afternoon, the LADIES' MATINEE (repeated seven times) will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY (repeated five times)
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE, (repeated four times)
LOUISIANA AVENUE. (repeated three times)
GEORGE LEA..................PROPRIETOR
LARGEST COMPANY EVER SEEN (repeated six times)
IN WASHINGTON. (repeated six times)
First Appearance of BILLY EMERSON, (repeated ten times)
THE GREATEST SONG AND DANCE MAN (repeated three times)
IN THE PROFESSION. (repeated twice)
Second Week of the BEAUTIFUL AND FINISHED (repeated four times) OPERATIC VOCALIST, (repeated four times)
Whose Natural Gifts and Artistic Accomplishments have placed her far beyond the reach of rivalry, and whose services command the LARGEST SALARY PAID TO ANY LADY (repeated twice) IN THE PROFESSION, (repeated twice)
MISS MAUDE STANLEY. (repeated eight times)
THE TWO BEAUTIES, (repeated three times)
MILLIE AND CLARA FOWLER, (repeated seven times)
Who will appear in a Magnificent Ballet, arranged expressly for them by MONS. SZOLLOSY, Assisted by THE BOUQUET OF BEAUTY (repeated three times) Attached to this establishment.
First Week of NAOMI PORTER, NAOMI PORTER, THE LIGHTNING JIG DANCER, THE LIGHTNING JIG DANCER.
The Celebrated Ethiopian Trio, MULLIGAN, HART, AND REDDEN, (repeated four times) In conjunction with CORPS DE ETHIOPE. Embracing several well known favorites.
JENNIE JOHNSON, JENNIE JOHNSON AND CHARLEY KANE, CHARLEY KANE, In their Laughable Comic Duets.
THE BOUQUET OF BEAUTY, (repeated three times)
KATE HARRISON, LAURA LE CLAIRE, TILLY FORBES, MARY GARDNER, CARRIE GARDNER, ELLA PARKER, JOSEPHINE PARKER, AND KATE ULMAN, in their most acceptable efforts.
The thrilling drama of the WHITE BOYS OF IRELAND! (repeated three times)
JOSH HART..........as..........BLACK CONNER,
LAURA LE CLAIRE..........as..........NORA CREINA,
And the laughable farce of THE WINDMILL, THE WINDMILL, THE WINDMILL.
MARGARET..........JENNIE JOHNSON,
SAMPSON LOWE..........CHARLEY KANE.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE, (repeated eleven times)
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at cheap prices of admission. Ladies 25 cts, Children 15 cts.

DRY GOODS.

8-4, 10-4, AND 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS.
8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Cotton Sheetings.
Table Linens and Table Cloths.
Napkins and Towels.
Irish Linens, all grades.
We have a full stock of Goods in all departments, and will sell them at the lowest cash prices.
WM. R. RILEY & BROTHER, No. 38 Central Stand, between 7th and 8th sts., my[illegible] opposite Centre Market.

MILLINERY.

MRS. E. W. [illegible]ST'S CHEAP MILLINERY AND BONNET & DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, 120 Congress street, Georgetown. LATEST FASHIONS RECEIVED DIRECT FROM NEW YORK. Bonnets, Bonnet Materials, and Ladies' Dress Caps. Special attention given to the making of Bonnets and Ladies' Dress Caps to order, after the most approved styles, and at the lowest prices. Every effort made to insure perfect satisfaction. mh5-6md&S

CARPETINGS—MATTINGS.

COCOA AND CANTON MATTING AT PRIVATE SALE.
We have just received from the importers, with instructions to sell at private sale—
600 Rolls Calcutta Cocoa and Canton Matting, comprising the best quality, and of different widths, in white and check, which we offer to the trade at low prices in lots to suit.
WM. L. WALL & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants, South corner Penn. avenue and Ninth street. my24-3t

ENTERPRISE MILLS.
ATWOOD, RALSTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c. No. 619 Chestnut street, fe23-3m Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS.

ARMY OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, BY THE OLD WAR CLAIM AGENCY OF LATTA & HALL, (Successors to R. M. HALL & Co.,) Corner of Seventh and F streets.
CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS PROMPTLY PROCURED.
LONG EXPERIENCE Gives us great advantages.
Refer to: Hon. JAS. HARLAN, Secretary Interior, and JAY COOKE & CO.
LATTA & HALL,
my18-d&S3m Corner Seventh and F streets.

A. S. COX & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS, AND BROKERS, 320 E street, "Union Building," between Grover's Theatre and Willard's, fronting Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, D. C.
Prompt attention given to all claims and business before Congress, the Courts, and the Executive Departments.
Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, and all other War Accounts speedily adjusted.
Money Loaned and Advanced on Claims.
A. S. COX is connected in business with his brother, S. S. COX, of Ohio, who has established an office in New York city, and will whenever required aid in the preparation, presentation, and settlement of all claims sent or intrusted to us.
S. S. COX'S Office is No. 132 Broadway, New York. When not found there, he will be in Washington, where his business letters may be addressed to our care, Box 479. my19-6tdltSltW*

HALL & FLETCHER, CLAIM AGENTS, AND AGENTS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.
Having had long experience as clerks in the Ordnance Office and the Office of the Quartermaster General, we are prepared to assist officers in making out returns, and in settling their accounts with these offices and with the Treasury Department.
STOPPAGE OF PAY REMOVED, &c.
Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained, etc.
All claims against the Government collected with despatch.
Post Office address, Box 128, Washington, D. C. Office, 424 Fifteenth street, just above corner New York avenue and Fifteenth street.
ED. W. HALL,
ja13-1yd&S W. S. FLETCHER.

GARDNER & BURGESS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS FOR CLAIMS.
Office—Rooms 5 and 6. Entrance—No. 488½ Seventh street, near E, Washington City, D. C.
Will practise before the various Executive Departments and Courts Martial of this District in cases growing out of the war.
OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, and claims for Pension, Bounty, Back Pay, Horses killed in battle, Prize Money, &c., promptly collected. Post Office address, box 541. no6-d&Sly

WILLIAM HELMICK, (Late Chief Clerk Pension Office.) ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS.
Office, No. 13 Federal Block, corner Seventh and F streets, opposite the Post Office Building, Washington City, D. C.,
Will practice before all the Courts in Washington city, and attend to the settlement of all kinds of Claims against the Government before any of the Departments.
REFERENCES: The Senators and Members of the Thirty-sixth Congress; Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and Lewis Johnson & Co., Bankers, Washington City, D. C. my13-tf

METROPOLITAN MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.
J. W. FISHER & CO., 478 FOURTEENTH STREET (opp. Willard's), Washington, D. C.
L. BROWN & CO., 2 Park Place, New York city.
Collect pensions, bounties, back pay, subsistence, pay for horses killed or lost in service, and prize money.
Officers' accounts adjusted, and advances made pending settlement. Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained. my9-1m*

C. D. ETTINGER & CO., SOLICITORS OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS; No. 495 Twelfth street, between E and F, Washington, D. C.
Officers' accounts speedily adjusted.
Post Office Box No. 422. my9-1m*

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.
PRIZE MONEY, BOUNTY, PENSIONS, BACK PAY.
And all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors, collected without delay.
OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS, with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted.
Advances made.
HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
Post Office Box 771. mh5-1y

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.
SWIFT, SPEAR & CO., No 214 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's Hotel and Fifteenth st., Washington, D. C., would inform mustered out, resigned, discharged, and dismissed army officers that they have had the largest experience of any firm in this city in settling officers' accounts. They make out returns for Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments, procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect pay. We also procure Pension Certificates, collect bounties and arrears of pay, prize money, horses killed in battle, and every class of claim against the Government, founded in law, justice or equity.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Thos. Corwin, Ohio | G. W. Youngman, Penn.
Hon. Thos. H. Ford, Ohio | H. H. Smith, M. D., Pa.
Hon. E. R. Eckley, Ohio | Hon. J. W. Sherman, N. Y.
Hon. T. C. Theaker, Ohio | Hon. A. C. Hull, N. Y.
Gen. E. M. Gregory | D. Brown, Esq., N. Y.
Col. F. H. Allabock | Hon. N. B. Smithers, Del.
Hon. J. T. Hale, Penn. mh15-1y

WOLLARD & GILBERT, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 371 D street, opposite National Intelligencer Office, Buy, Sell, and Rent Real Estate, Collect Rents and Claims at reasonable rates. ap29-1m

DANIELS & SHERWOOD SETTLE OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS, PROCURE CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS, ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, and advance money when required.
We also collect claims for horses lost in the service, and all other claims against the Government. Office 244 Pennsylvania avenue, and 317 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C. ja30-1y

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, AND BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS BEFORE THE DEPARTMENTS promptly attended to by GEORGE F. McLELLAN, Attorney at Law.
Office, Room No. 7 Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, Washington, D. C.
REFERENCES.—Hon. H. Hamlin, Vice President United States, and many others. no27-dtf

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.
CHARLES MYOATT, Late of Second Auditor's Office, U. S. Treasury Department.
Having resigned a position held for three years, and for the last year in charge of a division for settling property accounts of officers.
GEORGE S. THOMPSON, of Illinois, For three and a half years in successful practice of every kind of Claims in Springfield, Illinois, and for eleven years a Pension Agent of United States at Wheeling, West Virginia.
ISAAC HACKETT, Late of Fourth Auditor's Office, U. S. Treasury Department.
Having resigned a position held for twelve years past in said Department, is thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations observed in the accounting offices for the adjustment of claims.
MYOATT, THOMPSON & HACKETT, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS, No. 214 Pennsylvania avenue, adjoining Willard's Hotel, and next to Markham's European Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Ordnance and Quartermasters' Accounts settled promptly for Officers. Returns made out and adjusted by experienced hands. Stoppages of pay removed. Advances made on Pay Accounts, Bounty Money, Prize Money, Pensions, Commutation, Loss of Horses, Steamboats, and all property lost in the military service, prosecuted on liberal terms. ap7-1y

AUCTION SALES.

PHILADELPHIA.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
Sale 809 and 811 Chestnut Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE ON MONDAY MORNING,
May 29th, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, by catalogue, will be sold, without reserve, at public sale, the entire stock of elegant Furniture, manufactured by Geo. J. Henkels, of the best materials, and in the best manner, expressly for wareroom sales, and equal to any in the country.
Particular attention is invited to this the most extensive sale of Furniture ever made in the city.
☞ Catalogues will be ready and the Furniture may be examined on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale.
☞ The Store has been sold, and the sale of the stock of Furniture will be absolute. my22-5t

WASHINGTON.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Washington Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 98 La. av., between Ninth and Tenth streets.
SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.
On THURSDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at the Bazaar, we will sell about THIRTY HORSES, suited to saddle and harness; of which a full description at sale.
ALSO, A large collection of New and Second-hand Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Express Wagons, &c.
ALSO, New and Second-hand Harness, &c.
Regular sales at the Bazaar every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, without regard to the weather.
Carriages, harness, &c., always at private sale.
W. L. WALL & CO., my23-1t Auctioneers.

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT SALE OF BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE SITES ON THE HIGH GROUND NEAR COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 30, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell thirty plots of ground of one-half to one acre each, situated on the Piney Branch road, between Pierce's Mill and the Fourteenth street road, being part of the estate of S. P. Brown, Esq.
These COTTAGE SITES are on the high ground known as Piney Branch road, which for beautiful and romantic scenery is unsurpassed in this vicinity. This road, leading to Pierce's Mill and Rock Creek, has long been the favorite drive of lovers of the picturesque. Each plot is improved with some fifty or sixty varieties of fruit trees of the finest quality.
The opportunity to purchase ground in this favored locality is seldom offered. It is easy of access, being only a short walk from the terminus of the Fourteenth street passenger railroad.
Terms at sale.
All conveyancing and stamps at the cost of the purchaser.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., my19-d&Stds Auctioneers.
[Intel. and Star.]

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 29, 1865, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust, dated 28th January, 1862, and duly recorded in the land records of the District of Columbia, on the 30th of the same month, in Liber J. A. S. No. 234, folios 327, 328, &c., I shall offer for sale all that lot, piece, or parcel of land lying and situate in the city of Washington, D. C., being part of lot thirty-six, in Reservation ten: beginning at the intersection of C street north with Third street west; thence with the line of said C street twenty-eight 6-12 feet; thence southwardly one hundred and eighty feet to an alley; thence with the line of said alley twenty-eight 6-12 feet to Third street; and thence with the line of Third street one hundred and eighty feet to the place of beginning, together with all the buildings, improvements, rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
The improvements consist of a large, well-built, four story brick house, with extensive stabling and outbuildings, all fitted up with the most substantial conveniences for either a first-class boarding-house or a hotel. The property is now under a rental of $3,300 a year to a responsible tenant. Title is perfect, and the deed of trust above referred to was made to secure payment of the purchase money.
Terms of sale are: One-third cash in hand, and the residue in three equal instalments, with interest, at six, twelve, and eighteen months respectively, secured by the notes of the purchaser and upon the property. All expenses of conveyancing, stamps, &c., to be borne by the purchaser.
Sale peremptory.
EBEN L. CHILDS, Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., my16-12t Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BAKERY SWEEPINGS, &c. &c.
Will be sold at public auction, at Sixth-street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., (and upon each succeeding Saturday, at the same place and hour, until further notice,)
100 BARRELS OF BAKERY SWEEPINGS, together with such Empty Barrels as may be on hand at the time of the sale.
Terms cash. E. T. BRIDGES, my23-tuthsat Captain C. S. V.

SALE OF UNITED STATES STEAMERS AT AUCTION.
UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1865.
Will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the third day of June next, at the navy-yard in Washington, D. C., the United States steamers Yankee, Jacob Bell, and Dragon.
The Yankee is a wooden side-wheel steamer of the following dimensions: Length, 147 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 8 inches; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet.
The Jacob Bell is a wooden side-wheel steamer 145 feet long; breadth of beam 26 feet 9 inches, and depth of hold 8 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet.
The Dragon is a wooden propeller, 92 feet long; breadth of beam 17 feet, and depth of hold 9 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder 25 inches, and stroke of piston 20½ inches.
The vessels may be seen and further particulars made known on application to Commodore J. B. MONTGOMERY, Commandant, Washington Navy-yard.
Terms of sale: Cash, in Government funds; $1,000 on each vessel at the time of sale, and the balance within six days thereafter. my19-thstutds

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on TUESDAY, May 16, FRIDAY, May 19, TUESDAY, May 23, FRIDAY, May 26, TUESDAY, May 30,
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES EACH DAY.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Quartermaster General's Office. ap26-tmy30

SUTLERS' SUPPLIES.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.—A general assortment of sutler's supplies kept constantly on hand, and for sale at Baltimore prices, including 150 barrels of choice Potatoes very low.
WILLIAM B. HELLINGS, Washington Theatre Building, Corner 11th and D streets, Washington, D. C. my24-3t*

SUTLERS' HEADQUARTERS.
S. H. BACON, 393 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.
Offers to Sutlers and Army Traders, at greatly reduced prices—
100 cases Condensed Milk,
100 cases Can Chicken and Meats,
50 cases Can Sausage,
100 cases Can Peaches and Strawberries,
50 cases Preserves and Jellies,
50 cases Apple Butter,
50 half barrels Pigs' Feet and Tripe,
10 cases Brandy Peaches,
100 boxes prime Cheese,
50 packages prime Butter,
50 bags Walnuts, Filberts, &c.,
10 cases Figs,
100 barrels Ginger Cakes,
50 barrels Tea Cakes and Jumbles,
100 barrels Boston and Soda Crackers,
100 boxes Raisins,
50 barrels Self-raising Flour,
50 boxes Navy Tobacco,
200 gross Fine Cut Tobacco,
600,000 Cigars of all grades,
50 cases Wahoo Bitters,
100 cases Drake's Bitters,
200 cases fine old Whiskey, Brandy, and Sherry,
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Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

Some Passages in the Experience of Andrew Johnson while he was Military Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Samuel R. Glenn, one of the able assistants on the New York *Herald*, who was in Tennessee for some months in 1861-62, as a correspondent of that paper, and had frequent opportunities of seeing Andrew Johnson in some of the darkest hours of the rebellion, has written a capital narrative of his experience for the *Herald*, from which we take some extracts. They graphically illustrate Andrew Johnson's courage, coolness, and heroic patriotism:

NORTHERN SECESH AND GOVERNOR JOHNSON.—ANECDOTE OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

MAY 1, 1862.—A number of secesh sympathizing merchants are here settling accounts with secesh, and giving them encouragement. Governor Johnson thinks "there are enough secesh South without importing others from the North."

In course of conversation to-day, in the Governor's apartments, a Unionist related the following anecdote of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy. Stephens was asked by a Unionist, "Can you answer your own Union speech?" "No." "Why did you desert us, then?" Stephens replied, "To prevent the Toombs men from plunging their daggers into the hearts of the Stephens men, and to prevent the Stephens men from plunging theirs into the hearts of the Toombs men."

About the same time it was stated that certain prominent secesh had taken the oath prescribed by Governor Johnson. One of the doubtful kind approached Colonel ——, who had recently subscribed to the oath, and said: "Well, Colonel, I hear you've *caved*. Is it so?" "Yes." "Well, I guess I'll *cave*, too," and took the oath amid some merriment, the Governor himself relaxing the usual rigidity of his features at the quaint remark.

GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION IN NASHVILLE—GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S EMPHATIC DECLARATIONS—HIS PLATFORM ENUNCIATED.

MAY 12.—To-day was a great day for Nashville, and for Governor Johnson as the leader and champion of the Union phalanx in Tennessee. A very large mass convention was held in the House of Representatives, at which ex-Governor Campbell presided. After speeches by several prominent Union men, Governor Johnson was loudly called for. The moment he made his appearance there was one universal shout of welcome. All present seemed to congratulate themselves on having a leader of so determined a mien in this crisis as the man who now stood before them.

The delegates from the country districts seemed electrified by his presence, and, as one remarked, who was forced by the presence of the multitude to crowd upon our correspondent's elbow as he was taking a few notes of the proceedings, "Andy Johnson's got the people with him, that's a fact." After the tumult of applause had subsided, Governor Johnson proceeded to address the audience. His remarks occupied three hours' time, and covered a large portion of the field of his present operations, with magnanimous references to incidents of the past, hope in the present, and confidence in the future.

He said he now felt it the proudest moment of his life to stand here, under the stars and stripes, and on the platform of the Union, with those who had differed with him politically. Taking the hand of the President of the meeting, Governor Campbell, and shaking it warmly, he repeated his heartfelt congratulations upon the auspicious event, and upon the prospect of a speedy restoration of Tennessee to the Union. He continued: If the Union goes down, we go down with it. There is no other fate for us. Our salvation is the Union, and nothing but the Union. The only inquiry must be, are you for the Union, and willing to swear that the last drop of your blood shall be poured out in its defence? [Applause long continued.] He would say to others that he would toil through mountains, through valleys, through plains, at night and by day, and all his exertions should be toward the restoration of Tennessee to her former relations with the Federal Government.

The effect of the following passage in his speech was profound and thrilling: "Treason must be punished, or rather treason must be crushed out, and traitors must be punished. Intelligent, conscious traitors must be punished. Not the great mass who have been forced under conscription into the Southern armies. We say to them, return to your allegiance and no punishment shall be inflicted. But to those who brought this sea of blood upon our land, who arrayed brother against brother, we say to the conscious, intelligent traitor, you will be punished."

Referring to the cry for Southern rights, he exclaimed:

Southern rights! Why, a man in South Carolina is not eligible to a seat in the Legislature unless he owns ten negroes and is possessed of £500 freehold property. Where's that man, he asked, who wants his rights in the Territories? Why don't he go to South Carolina? Would he be allowed to become a member of the Legislature? No. I doubt whether he would be allowed to darken the doors of the Capitol. Governor Johnson said if he should go there himself he would not be eligible to a seat in the lower house of the Legislature. It required the ownership of ten negroes for eligibility. He only owned nine, or did once own them; but they have since been confiscated by the Southern Confederacy, and they have them now. They went to his home, where his wife was sick, and his child, eight years old, consuming with consumption. They turned his wife and child into the streets, and converted his house, built with his own hands, into a hospital and barracks. His servants being confiscated, it was with great difficulty and much suffering that his wife and little boy were enabled to reach the house of a relative, many miles distant. Call you this Southern rights? If so, God preserve me from another such infliction. [The audience were as silent as the tomb as the Governor related this portion of his personal experience. The sensation was profound.] Proceeding, he said he did not wish to be understood as conveying the idea that Tennessee was out of the Union. She had no right to go out—no more than you have to apply the torch to a building without asking the consent of your adjoining neighbor. She is not out. She is still an integral part of the Union. When the rebellion is put down she will stand in her relations as she stood before—one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of Federal States. [Continued applause.]

GOVERNOR JOHNSON AND THE SECESH CLERGY—HE TALKS TO THEM LIKE A FATHER.

JUNE 18.—The clergymen of this city, with the exception of the Catholic (and even the Catholic Bishop, Whelan, thinks the South never can be brought back into the Union,) are almost to a man secessionists. They unfortunately for themselves, are not quietly so; but preach treason every Sabbath from their pulpits. Having been required by Governor Johnson to step up to the office of the Secretary of State and subscribe to the oath of allegiance, they obeyed the summons so far as attending the office was concerned, but no further. The interview was interesting, and bears being further described, even to repetition.

As Governor Johnson entered the room he shook hands familiarly with two or three of the reverend congregation. Others did not seem inclined to shake hands with him, nor he with them. Although of a religious turn of mind, and a respecter of the doctrines of an enlarged spirit of Christianity, it was the first time Governor Johnson has had the opportunity of mingling in so influential a class-meeting—one representing such diverse sectarian tenets. Perfectly composed, he entered into the midst of them, and said, "Well, gentlemen, what is your desire?"

Rev. Mr. Sehon. I speak but for myself, Governor; I do not know what the other gentlemen wish. My request is that I may have a few days to consider the subject of signing the paper. I wish to gather my family together, and talk over the subject.

Gov. Johnson. How long a time will you require?

Rev. Mr. Sehon. My wife is at some distance, and my family having recently labored under a severe domestic affliction, I would, if you have no objection, Governor, have fourteen days allowed me for the purpose of gathering my family together.

Rev. Mr. Ford. That is not to be understood to be the request of all of us.

Rev. Mr. Sehon. Oh, no, Governor. We have been conversing on the subject, and I do not know but that it would be desirable to have a mutual consultation before we again met.

Rev. Mr. Howell. I did not so understand the brother.

Rev. Mr. Kendrick. Nor I. We can come as well singly as together.

Rev. Mr. Baurle. I did not so understand the proposition.

Rev. Mr. Sehon. It was a bare suggestion, and the object might have been misapprehended by the brethren.

Gov. Johnson. It seems to me that there should be but little hesitation among you, gentlemen, about this matter. All that is required of you is to sign the oath of allegiance. If you are loyal citizens you can have no reason to refuse to do so. If you are disloyal, and working to obstruct the operations of the Government, it is my duty, as the representative of that Government, to see that you are placed in a position so that the least possible harm can result from your proceedings. You certainly cannot reasonably refuse to renew your allegiance to the Government that is now protecting you and your families and property.

Rev. Mr. Elliott. As a non-combatant, Governor, I considered that under the stipulations of the surrender of this city I should be no further annoyed. As a non-combatant, I do not know that I have committed an act, since the Federals occupied the city, that would require me to take the oath required.

Gov. Johnson. I believe, Mr. Elliott, you have two brothers in Ohio.

Mr. Elliott. Yes, Governor, I have two noble brothers there. I have seen them but on occasional visits for thirty-four years. They have been good friends to me. They did not agree with me in the course I pursued in regard to secession. But I have lived in Tennessee so many years that I have considered the State my home, and am willing to follow her fortunes. Tennessee is a good State.

Governor Johnson. I know Tennessee is a good State; and I believe that the way to improve her fortunes is to remove those from her borders who prove disloyal and traitors to her interests, as they are traitors to the Government that has fostered and protected them. I think, Mr. Elliott, a visit to your brothers in Ohio will prove of service to you.

Rev. Mr. Elliott. I do not know whenever I have been proven disloyal. I am no politician, and never attended but one political meeting, and never but once perpetrated a political joke.

Governor Johnson. Perhaps not, sir. But by your inflammatory remarks and conversation, and by your disloyal behavior in weaning the young under your charge from their allegiance to the Government established by their fathers, you have won a name that will never be placed on the roll of patriots. A visit to the North, I repeat, may be of benefit to you. [Sensation.]

Rev. Mr. Kendrick (here taking the oath). I would like a few days time before I sign this paper, Governor.

Governor Johnson. How long do you require?

Rev. Mr. Kendrick. Just as you please, Governor. One, two, or three days, or a week.

Governor Johnson. A week from to-day?

Rev. Mr. Kendrick. Yes, Governor; say a week.

The other clergymen were inquired of in regard to the time they required to make up their minds, and it was generally agreed that they, within a week, would be prepared to either renew their allegiance or make preparations for their departure. This was the understanding with all the clergymen, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Elliott, with whom a time for a private interview was assigned by Governor Johnson.

BLOODY WORK OF GUERILLAS—THE TRAINS MENACED—NARROW ESCAPE OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

At Wartrace, where an enthusiastic Union meeting was held a few days ago—the only one, by the way, which Governor Johnson has not personally attended—the commander of the post, Colonel Sidney M. Barnes, of the 8th Kentucky, notified Governor Johnson that a large body of mounted guerillas were in the neighborhood, and that their intention was to intercept the train on which he was on its way from Shelbyville. They had already committed outrages upon peaceful men and women returning from the meeting. Colonel Barnes offered the Governor a guard of all the men he could spare, his force being very small; but the Governor declined the offer.

At Unionville and Bell Buckle, a few miles further, we again received rumors of the presence of guerillas in force. Nothing daunted by these alarming reports, Governor Johnson ordered the train to proceed. Reaching Murfreesboro, evidence of the bloody work of the guerillas was seen. The bodies of six or seven Union men, murdered by guerillas, had just been brought into town. They were killed a few hours before, outside the town, near Readyville (a village that takes its name after the father of the wife of the notorious John Morgan.) Colonel Lester, commanding the Murfreesboro post, notified Governor Johnson of these facts, and urged him to remain over night, under guard, in the town. Much excitement existed among the townspeople, and they unitedly pressed the Governor to remain, as they were confident the train would be attacked or destroyed before it reached Nashville. "My friends," replied the Governor, "I thank you for your kind solicitude; but my duty calls me to Nashville, and I am going there to-night."

The passengers were in a great state of perplexity and anxiety. Some concluded to remain over; others determined to "stick to Andy Johnson;" and one of the latter, discovering in the twilight a four-leaved clover by the side of the track, held it up to the crowd, and declaring it to be a good omen, they all resolved to "stick to Andy Johnson," come what would. They then took their seats in the cars, Governor Johnson looking as calm and unconcerned as if he were going to a picnic. About this time the engineer of the train began to exercise a little authority, as he felt himself responsible for the safety of the train. He asked Colonel Lester privately what he thought it best to do—return to Shelbyville, remain at Murfreesboro, or proceed to Nashville. "Put Andy Johnson in Nashville as quick as possible," was the reply. And away we went. Night was fast closing around us, and we had some thirty miles to travel, with the devilish guerillas besetting us on all sides. Visions of a murderous smash-up were constantly before our eyes. Governor Johnson exhibited no signs whatever of alarm. He conversed as pleasantly and as composedly as he ever did. He had made up his mind to one thing—never to be taken alive by his enemies; and the few devoted friends who were near him shared with him this resolve. It was the most interesting railroad ride your correspondent ever had. His seat was next to that of Governor Johnson, and he made up his mind that if at any moment he should be sent into eternity he would at least make his exit in respectable company. Thanks be to Providence, we reached Nashville in perfect safety about nine o'clock, to find the city in a great state of consternation at the reports that had preceded us of our capture. We had actually outstripped the calculations of the guerillas, who that same night tore up the track and made a huge pile of the sleepers after our train had passed. The very next train that went over the road encountered the obstructions, was thrown off the track and essentially smashed up. It costs something to be Union men in Tennessee about these days. Only a few days ago two trains were fired into near Athens. One went over a bridge that was on fire; the second followed, and the men were shot at as they were trying to escape through the windows of the cars.

CONTEMPLATED EVACUATION OF NASHVILLE.

SEPTEMBER 6.—The city is in a state of great consternation on account of the current report that General Buell has determined upon the evacuation of Nashville. When the rumor reached Governor Johnson, he exclaimed, "What! evacuate Nashville, and abandon our Union friends to the mercy of these infernal hounds? Why, there is not a secessionist in town who would not laugh to see every Union man shot down in cold blood by rebel soldiers if they come here." He protests against an evacuation or a surrender without a fight. He would destroy the city rather than leave it to the enemy. General Thomas arrives at a critical period and takes command. He sustains Governor Johnson, and Nashville is neither evacuated nor destroyed. Thus for a second time has Governor Johnson saved the city by his matchless firmness and indomitable decision of character. Not only has he again saved the city, but the lives of hundreds of Union men and millions of Government property. Union refugees in most sickening plight are arriving from the South. They report the most horrible outrages by guerillas.

WE ARE SURROUNDED.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Communication with the outer world is cut off. We are surrounded by the enemy. A siege has commenced. Things look gloomy. The work of fortifying goes on briskly, and if the enemy give us two weeks more time we can defy them. Captain Morton, engineer United States army, has two thousand contrabands at work on St. Cloud Hill erecting fortifications. That splendid grove has been cut down. The Asylum for the Blind, erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars, has been blown up, on a "new principle," as Captain Morton expressed it. Every building gives way to make play for the guns of Fort Negley.

THINGS LOOK SQUALLY, BUT GOVERNOR JOHNSON TAKES THEM COOLLY.

OCTOBER 8.—No communications for a month. Parties attempt to leave in flatboats and canoes, but are captured by guerillas before they get fairly out of the city. Rations getting scarce. People getting uneasy. Hotels closed for want of supplies. Correspondence captured by guerillas. No use writing. Governor Johnson takes everything coolly, hoping for the best.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S FAMILY IN NASHVILLE.

OCTOBER 12.—Quite a sensation has been produced by the arrival in Nashville of Governor Johnson's family, after incurring and escaping numerous perils while making their exodus from East Tennessee. The male members of the family were in danger of being hung on more than one occasion. They left Bristol, in the extreme northeastern section of the State, on the Virginia line, by permission of the rebel War Department, accompanied by a small escort. Wherever it became known on the railroad route that Andy Johnson's family were on the train, the impertinent curiosity of some rebels was only equalled by the clamor of others for some physical demonstration on Johnson's sons. Arriving at Murfreesboro, they were met by General Forrest and his force. Forrest refused to allow them to proceed, and they were detained some time, until Isham G. Harris and Andrew Ewing, noted rebels, telegraphed to Richmond and obtained a peremptory order to allow them to proceed. The great joy at the reunion of this long and sorrowfully-separated family may be imagined. I will not attempt to describe it. Even the Governor's Roman sternness was overcome, and he wept tears of thankfulness at this merciful deliverance of his beloved ones from the hands of their unpitying persecutors. Mrs. Johnson is now the mistress of the Governor's residence, a princely mansion, formerly occupied by ex-Governor and ex-United States Postmaster General Aaron V. Brown.

PERILOUS CONDITION OF NASHVILLE—FIRMNESS OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

OCTOBER 21.—Days, weeks, nay months, roll around, and there seems to be no chance for the better in this important city. Cut off from communications from the outer world, our supplies becoming exhausted, deprived of almost all articles of luxury, and even comfort, and subject to the ill-disguised sneers and taunts of Union haters, our lot is a hard one. But, notwithstanding all this, there is no faltering among the garrison that hold the city against the rebel hosts reported to be menacing us. Governor Johnson's wise and energetic measures, coupled with the activity of General Negley, inspire courage and confidence among Union men. We hear that Breckinridge is about us with fifty thousand men; that Anderson, mortified at his defeat at Lavergne, declares that he can and will capture the city; and Forrest, incensed from the same cause, roughly swears that he will have Nashville at all hazards, if he falls himself at the first fire. But those who are in the confidence of Governor Johnson know that the enemy, if they should capture the city, will achieve an empty triumph, amid blackened and crumbling ruins.

The coolness and calmness of the Governor under these trying scenes are beyond all praise. He does all he can to preserve order; but, notwithstanding this, midnight assassinations are frequent. There were six murders one night recently. The other day a party belonging to an Illinois regiment broke down the door of a room in which were a secessionist and his mistress. The secessionist shot and killed two of the Illinoisans. The exasperation of their comrades cannot be portrayed. A rope was procured and the nearest lamp-post would have witnessed the unfortunate man's end but for the interference of Colonel Stanley and a strong detachment of soldiers. Amid the wildest excitement he was taken before Governor Johnson's Provost Marshal, Colonel Gillem, at the Capitol, and secured against the results of mob violence. Although the act was calculated to lessen Governor Johnson's popularity with the troops, he unhesitatingly indorsed the conduct of Colonel Gillem, declaring that there was a legal and proper way to punish the offender, and so long as he had the power he would see it enforced. These facts are mentioned to show Governor Johnson's sense of justice and his determination to exercise it under the most trying circumstances.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

NOVEMBER 4.—The enemy have made several attempts to drive in our pickets, without material loss on either side. A rebel siege train has arrived at the Lunatic Asylum, about three miles from the city, where the enemy have thrown up intrenchments. A rebel attempt to capture the city by a *coup de main* in the rear has been thwarted by the timely action of General Negley.

ACTIVITY AT THE CAPITOL.

Great activity prevails at the Capitol. Governor Johnson, with his private secretary, Mr. Browning; one of his aids, Mr. Lindley; Provost Marshal Gillem, Captain Abbott, 1st Tennessee battery; Assistant Provost Marshal B. C. Truman; Volunteer Aid Mr. ———, together with the officers of the Governor's body-guard, the 1st Tennessee infantry, under command of Colonel Gillem, are on duty night and day at the Governor's room, ready for any service the Governor may require. * * * All hands are engaged in cleaning fire-arms, sharpening cutlasses, &c. Four Rodman guns have been placed in position to defend the Capitol which is also protected by lines of earthworks and breastworks of cotton bales. The capital will be defended to the extremity. The cool and determined demeanor of Governor Johnson is the admiration of all.

THE ATTACK ON NASHVILLE—GOVERNOR JOHNSON WILL SHOOT ANY ONE WHO TALKS OF SURRENDERING.

NOVEMBER 5.—The enemy made two attacks on Nashville to-day. One attack was made by Morgan, on the Edgefield side of the river, with a view, probably, of destroying the new railroad bridge. Morgan was repulsed with considerable loss. About the same time the enemy, under Forrest, approached the city by four routes, viz: the Franklin, Murfreesboro, Lebanon, and Nolansville pikes. They were in great strength, and seemed bent on capturing the city. General Negley and Governor Johnson determined they should not. Fort Negley prepared to welcome them, with the 10th Illinois as a garrison. Forts Browning and Lindsley, and the two enfilading works, known as Forts Truman and Glen, were garrisoned by the gallant 19th Illinois and detachments of other regiments. Fort Andrew Johnson (the Capitol) was garrisoned by the 1st Tennessee, Colonel Gillem, with a reserve of artillery under command of Captain Abbott, of the 1st Tennessee battery.

Governor Johnson and staff, including our correspondent, took position in the cupola of the Capitol, and had a splendid view of the conflict going on about two miles distant. At one time, when the firing was most furious, and the smoke partly concealed a view of the combat, it seemed that the 69th Ohio, Colonel Cassilly, and the 78th Pennsylvania, Colonel Sewell, who were in the advance, had been defeated and were under full retreat for the shelter of the fortifications. This was an exciting moment for the spectators in the cupola of the Capitol, although there was not a blanched cheek among the group that surrounded Governor Johnson. It was here the Governor made the remark in that forcible manner he is accustomed to when he means a thing—"I am no military man; but any one who talks of surrendering I will shoot." What was apprehended to be a repulse of our troops proved to be simply a strategic movement of General Negley's, for in a few minutes the entire Union force rallied and, with colors flying, dashed tempestuously, horse, foot and artillery, amid the thunder of the big guns of the forts, upon the before exultant foe.

The enemy appeared to be thunderstruck. They came to a standstill, fired a few shots, and then turned and wildly fled. The rout was complete. Thus was raised the siege of Nashville, and the city for a third time saved by the inflexible firmness of Governor Johnson, aided by the bayonets of the flower of American soldiery.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS—COMMUNICATIONS REOPENED.

NOVEMBER 4.—General Rosecrans has arrived to-day, with heavy reinforcements, as commander of the Army of the Cumberland. He issued a congratulatory order to General Negley for his gallant defence of Nashville, and held a consultation with Governor Johnson.

Communications are now once more reopened, and after an embargo of some two months (from September 15 to November 14), Nashville again becomes a city within the confines of civilization.

Mexican Emigration only Fillibustering.

[For the Washington Chronicle.]

NEW YORK, May 21, 1865.

The present scheme of Mexican emigration is but another name for fillibustering, *a la* Walker and Crabbe, or "the old cat in the meat chest." Would it not be well if the projectors of the proposed emigration scheme look well to the consequences of their undertakings?

If *bona fide* emigrants, where are they going to settle? on whose lands, and under what auspices? Will they carry with them the wherewithal to purchase stock and implements for farming, or machinery, and money for mining? Without all these, and in abundance too, supposing they had good grants for land, the whole thing will be a complete and disastrous failure.

If they go as fillibusters where will they find supplies for an army? Not in the country, forsooth; for, be it known, Mexico does not raise any surplus of the simple staff of life. She has never but barely enough for her own population, and not enough always for that. An army to be successful must have a base for supplies. Soldiers must eat as well as other men; besides, where can they enter Mexico without encountering opposition from the present Government of that country? If they cross the Rio Grande at any point from its source to the Gulf of Mexico armed forces will dispute their passage. If they succeed in entering the country, they will be fought step by step, and if they depend upon the country for provisions they will find a great scarcity. Hunger, climate, and disease will defeat them, if nothing else will. Should they select Arizona as a rendezvous, and enter Mexico by the way of Sonora, the same difficulties will environ them. If Mexico was as prolific in agricultural products as some parts of the United States, the chances of fillibusters might be a little better; yet, without a substantial base of supplies and millions of dollars to back them, no fillibustering force can be successful in Mexico. The Government of the United States alone are capable of driving from Mexico the present Emperor. Mexico needs and solicits emigrants of an industrious, productive class of men; not soldiers or adventurers. She needs men who are accustomed to work and develop the rich resources of that highly favored land. For all such, as well as capitalists, no country in the world affords so great a field of operations. Men of sinew, brains, and money, will find in Mexico almost a virgin country, a wise and able ruler, with just and equitable laws.

If Mexico has good laws, a progressive and liberal Government, why quarrel about the name of that Government? C. C.,

Ten years a resident of Mexico.

Serenade to General Sherman.

Last evening a large number of people accompanied the band noticed elsewhere as having serenaded Generals Howard, Logan, and others, to the house of Mr. Ewing, on Capitol Hill, to unite in a demonstration of admiration and gratitude to Major General W. T. Sherman.

In response to the most enthusiastic cheering and repeated calls for "Sherman," "Sherman," the General made his appearance, and in a brief speech, congratulated his fellow-citizens of the great Republic upon the auspicious signs of the present period of our national history. He had been, in common with loyal men everywhere, struggling for four years past to secure the maintenance of the Government of the Union, and the re-establishment of its authority throughout the land. He rejoiced to be able to congratulate them upon the return of the peace they had so long sought. He did not desire to urge his individual opinions of national affairs upon his hearers or the American people generally, but he would remind them that our country was large enough for us all, and he hoped, now that the war was virtually ended, that his brothers in arms would, with alacrity, resume their former avocations of peaceful times, and go to work with energy to make the Union as prosperous as it was before the rebellion which had been so effectually crushed.

The crowd retired with every manifestation of extreme satisfaction in view of the modest and cordial manner of the General's response to their call.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT BENEFIT.—This praiseworthy undertaking is meeting with great encouragement. Already several prominent artists have volunteered in the most prompt manner. Miss Pauline Cushman, who is now performing at the Washington Theatre, sends Mr. Hess the following neat note:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1865.

C. D. HESS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Hearing that it is your intention to give a performance, or performances, in aid of a monument to our much loved and lamented President, Abraham Lincoln, permit me to offer the services of myself and Mr. Jas. M. Ward.

Yours, very truly,

MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,
Washington Theatre.

A BOY aged sixteen years has just been sentenced to fourteen years in the State prison, by the Superior Court in session at Newburyport. He was arraigned on five counts—one for burglary, four for larceny. His name is S. B. Pillsbury, of Andover, and he is a lad of fine mental endowments and good family; but he is said to be a "hard ticket," and not likely to ever improve.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1865.

Abstract of quarterly reports of the national banking associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of April, A. D. 1865, before the commencement of business on said day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$251,472,229 41
Overdrafts	901,078 69
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	6,525,118 86
Expense account	2,298,025 68
Premiums paid	1,823,291 94
Remittances and other cash items	20,681,304 13
Due from national banks	40,963,243 47
Due from other banks	22,554,636 87
United States bonds and other United States securities	277,619,920 00
Bills of other banks	13,710,370 66
Specie	6,659,660 47
Other lawful money	112,999,263 63
Other items	4,276,769 51
Aggregate	$771,514,039 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$215,326,023 11
Surplus fund	17,318,942 65
Notes in circulation	98,896,488 00
Individual deposits	200,101,008 91
United States deposits	57,630,141 01
Dividends unpaid	2,859,474 11
Due to national banks	41,301,021 16
Due to other banks	50,692,581 64
Profits	17,809,307 14
Other items	578,051 37
Aggregate	$771,514,039 10

F. CLARKE, Comptroller.

Public Amusements.

"The Union Spy; or, The Scout of the Cumberland," as performed by Miss Major Pauline Cushman, at the Washington Theatre, attracted a crowded audience last evening. The majority of her hearers were soldiers, and highly appreciated her acting. James M. Ward, as the intelligent contraband, showed his versatility in comic characters. The patriotic song of "Honor to our Soldiers," by Miss Cushman and the company, was loudly encored.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" still holds the boards at Grover's Theatre, and the great crowd of strangers in the city at this time gladly embrace this opportunity to see it performed in a superior manner. The piece will be continued a few nights longer. On Monday afternoon the combination company will give a matinee, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund for the erection of a national monument.

This afternoon the employees of Oxford Hall will give a benefit to Chris. Norris, one of the proprietors of the establishment, who is about to leave the city. An attractive programme has been selected for the occasion.

Canterbury never offered rarer inducements than those presented this week, and never were the proprietors more liberally rewarded. The fine ballad singer, Miss Maude Stanley, possesses a highly cultivated voice, and is justly applauded. The Misses Fowler are still connected with this establishment, and are constantly adding to their respective terpsichorean triumphs.

To-morrow evening, at Gonzaga Hall, the grand concert of Theodore Habelman and his associates will be one of the leading features to attract an immense crowd to the fair now being held in that capacious building.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
WASHINGTON THEATRE—"The Ticket-of-Leave Woman;" "His Last Legs."
OXFORD HALL.—"Forest of Bondy;" Ethiopian Performances, Singing, Dancing, &c.
CANTERBURY HALL.—"White Boys of Ireland;" Ethiopian Performances, Singing, Dancing, &c.

TENTH REGIMENT V. R. C.—This fine regiment of veterans, commanded by Major George Bowers, (Colonel D. P. Dewitt at present commanding 1st provisional brigade, garrison of Washington,) are doing duty at the United States penitentiary, where are confined the wretches who were connected with the late assassination. The 10th is composed of veterans from most every State in the Union. Most of the officers have been disabled in the service, several having lost limbs. Captains Leiber, Brown, and Lieutenant Murphy lost each an arm on the battle-field; Lieutenant Halleck lost an eye at the battle of Stone River, Tenn.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening a lot of thieves broke into the store of Levi Kauffman, clothier, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and Jacob George's boot and shoe store, on G street north. Out of the first-named store they stole about $350 worth of clothing, and out of the shoe store about $150 worth of shoes and boots.

Officers Borland, W. Riley, C. Clements, Harris, Henry, and Buell, of the First Ward, searched them out on Tuesday night and yesterday morning, arrested them and took them before Justice Miller, who committed them to jail. Before being committed to that institution, however, their photographs were taken. They are among the most depraved looking set of thieves we have ever seen.

A SWINDLING RANCH BROKEN UP.—Yesterday morning Roundsman Eckloff, of the Fourth Ward, arrested Joseph Totten, who keeps a gift store at the corner of Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, charged with swindling soldiers. Totten keeps a lot of cheap jewelry and watches and an assortment of stationery. He also keeps two negroes, who, when soldiers come in, commence throwing dice for prizes, and almost invariably win something of value, thus throwing out inducements to soldiers to try their luck. There is, however, a slight difference in the results of the gambling between the fortunes of the darkies and that of the soldiers; the darkies, if they win a watch, afterwards return it to the case, while the soldiers put down their money, and win just about nothing.

Justice Walter fined Totten $50 and closed up the concern.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named Jule Montgueant was found in the Smithsonian Institute, on Tuesday, shot through the head. A Sharp's pistol was found by him. A jury of inquest was held, when a letter was found on his person addressed to Antoine Merle, No. 295 Pennsylvania avenue. The jury were satisfied that he had committed suicide, and so returned their verdict.

APPOINTED POSTMASTER.—We are pleased to learn that Rev. James McDonough, who has been residing in this city during the past four years, has been appointed to the Postmastership of Leesburg, Va. Mr. McDonough held this position at the outbreak of the rebellion, when he and his family left, (their lives being threatened by the rebels,) and came to Washington.

BARS CLOSED.—A number of bars along the Avenue, and in other sections of the city, were closed yesterday and guards placed over them—the offence being the violation of the order by Superintendent Richards, prohibiting the sale of liquor during the passage of the military through the city.

ERRATUM.—The 1st brigade of General Ayres' division of the Army of the Potomac was commanded, on Tuesday, by Brigadier General Joseph Hayes, and not by Charles H. T. Collis, as mistakenly stated by us yesterday. The brevet rank of the colonel of the 114th Pennsylvania volunteers is the original cause of our error.

REORGANIZATION OF VIRGINIA.—Annexed is a list of the commissioners appointed by Governor Peirpoint to reorganize the following counties under the restored government of Virginia, as provided by the act of the convention, passed 4th April, 1864:

Frederick county—George W. Ginn, Samuel R. Atwell, Joseph S. Jackson. Election—25th May.

Rockingham county—George H. Cressman, Daniel Thomas, George K. Gilmer. Election—25th May.

Clark county—Chas. Boxwell, John Bromley, John Beemer. Election—25th May.

Loudon county—Wm. F. Mercier, Geo. Townsend, R. Birdsall. Election—1st June.

Stafford County—J. B. Ficklin, John H. Skinner, John H. McGregor. Election—1st June.

Prince William County—John Berry, W. H. Smoot, A. N. Hazen. Election—1st June.

Fauquier County—W. Hume, Henry T. Dixon, T. N. Latham. Election—8th June.

Shenandoah County—Joseph S. Irwin, Joseph Bauerman, Conrad Letchliter. Election—8th June.

James City County—John P. Mallicott, Jones Browning, Robert Chandler. Election—7th June.

York County—Wm. Bartlett, Daniel B. Kratzer, John Moore. Election—7th June.

Warwick County—Charles Whipple, Meranda Wall, John Moore. Election—7th June.

Elizabeth City County—Robert B. Wool, W. Badger, Thomas King. Election—7th June.

City of Williamsburg—B. F. Mannost, W. R. Davis, Robert Basham. Election—7th June.

ARMY BLANKS OF EVERY DEscription printed at the Chronicle Job Printing Office.

CLOTHING.

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

BOYS' JACKETS, BOYS' COATS, BOYS' PANTS, MEN'S FINE CLOTH COATS, MEN'S SACK COATS, MEN'S ENGLISH WALKING COATS, MEN'S FRENCH SACK COATS, MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS, MEN'S BLACK PANTS, MEN'S FANCY PANTS.

We have the best and finest stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING in the city.

Together with a superior stock of PIECE GOODS, For Custom Work,

ALL AT LESS THAN GOLD RATES! AT SMITH, BROS. & CO., MARBLE HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 40 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. no16-1y

CLOTHING!

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has a splendid stock of new Spring Clothing.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has a large variety of Spring Dress and Sack Coats.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has a large assortment of new Spring Pants and Vests.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has an endless variety of Furnishing Goods.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Has a complete assortment of Boys' Spring Clothing.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Manufactures to order the finest Black Suits.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Makes to order splendid Business Suits.

J. H. SMITH, 460 SEVENTH STREET, Makes to order or sells Ready-made Clothing less than any other house in the city.

J. H. SMITH, 460 Seventh street, Opposite Post Office. no16-1y

446 ODEON HALL CLOTHING ROOMS. 446

(Established in 1847)

CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.

We very respectfully call the attention of CITIZENS and STRANGERS to our very large and complete assortment of SPRING CLOTHING, comprising all the new and fashionable styles of the season:

FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS, FINE BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS AND VESTS, ENGLISH WALKING COATS, MILITARY FROCK COATS, MILITARY JACKETS, MILITARY PANTS AND VESTS, BOYS' CLOTHING, LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, ALL QUALITIES, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, GLOVES OF ALL KINDS, NECKTIES AND SCARFS.

All of the goods being of our own manufacture, we can recommend them to the public to be A No. 1. Thankful for past favors, we most respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

WIESENFELD & CO., No. 446 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Four-and-a-half street. my6-tf

BAR & BRO., UNION HALL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Corner of E and Seventh streets, Washington.

For FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, call at BAR & BRO.'S.

For FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, call at BAR & BRO.'S.

For CHEAP CLOTHING, call at BAR & BRO.'S.

To see the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing, call at BAR & BRO.'S.

For FAIR DEALING, call on BAR & BRO.

Parents and guardians who wish to purchase Boys' fashionable Clothing will find a very large stock to select from, as we have just received FIVE HUNDRED SUITS, Jackets and Pants alike, of our own make, which we offer at low prices.

We have also a very large stock of GENTS' SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, NECK-TIES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, and, in fact, everything to fill a gentleman's wardrobe.

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, together with the stock of Furnishing Goods, is too large to mention the articles in detail. Our stock must really astonish everybody who has not yet had a chance to look at it. We are receiving two or three cases every day from our manufacturing establishment in Baltimore.

Business closed on Saturdays. no17-d&3ly BAR & BRO.

MURPHY'S STABLES. NATIONAL HOTEL STABLES, Sixth street, AND WILLARD'S HOTEL STABLES, Fourteenth street.

The largest and best stock of Horses and Vehicles in the city are to be found at the above stables, such as Hacks, Carriages, Phaetons, Top and No-Top Buggies, Carriage and Saddle Horses. ALSO, Two, Four, and Six-Horse Omnibuses for Parties and Pic-Nics.

N. B.—Orders for the removal of Baggage from or to any part of the city received at the Stables on Sixth street.

Orders for nice clean Carriage for evening parties or places of amusement left at the stables will be attended to. my18-d&3m* CHAS. A. MURPHY, Agent.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 134 F, NEAR 21ST STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1865.

The attention of officers and enlisted men, formerly in the service of the United States, is called to the large amount of personal property stored in the Government warehouses connected with this depot.

The Government requires the space occupied by said property for the effects of those now in the service.

A description of each article should be given, with the name, company, regiment, or other marks, accompanied by an oath or affirmation, showing that the claimant is the authorized party.

The goods will be forwarded to the address of the person so entitled at his expense.

All of the above-mentioned property remaining unclaimed ninety days from this date, will be sold at public auction. JAS. M. MOORE, Capt. Asst. Qr. M. U. S. Army. mh3-dtmy31

TO HOSPITALS AND DEALERS. LIVE CHICKENS. LIVE CHICKENS. LIVE CHICKENS. Also, Butter, Cheese, Produce and Sutler's supplies. For sale by PITKIN & CO., 483 and 485 Ninth street, Washington, D. C. my21-7t

BILL HEADS FOR STOREKEEPERS printed in the best manner at the Chronicle Job Printing Office. mh12-tf

SADDLERY AND TRUNKS.

500 REMOVAL. 500

JAMES S. TOPHAM & CO. Have removed THEIR OLD ESTABLISHED TRUNK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTORY, TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, No. 500 SEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR NORTH OF ODD FELLOWS' HALL, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND, Where they manufacture, and have constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style and price of TRUNKS, CITIZENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES, MILITARY HORSE EQUIPMENTS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, OFFICERS' SWORD BELTS, OFFICERS' HAVERSACKS, BITS, SPURS, And every article in the business.

REPAIRING. Repairing attended to promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

REMEMBER 500 SEVENTH STREET. 500 no15-1y

ATTORNEYS.

JAMES HUGHES, Of Indiana. A. J. ISACKS, Of Kansas. J. W. DENVER, Of California.

HUGHES, ISACKS & DENVER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Courts of the District of Columbia. Claims and Department business will receive prompt attention. Office at WHITNEY'S, corner Delaware avenue and North A st., opposite the Capitol. my13-3m

D. B. ALLEN, Late Colonel of Volunteers, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS, Office, 216 F street, Washington, D. C. Prompt attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts and the adjustment of their demands against the United States. REFERENCES.—Major General W. T. Sherman, Major General Joseph Hooker, Hon. R. E. Fenton, Governor of New York; Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, New York. fe18-tf

O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois. THOMAS EWING, Jr., of Kansas.

BROWNING & EWING, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office and Residence, No. 12 North A street, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Practice in the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, and in the Departments. my10-1y

P. H. REINHARD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Judge Day, corner Fifth street and Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C. Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, and before the different Government Departments. mh31-tf

JOHN JOLLIFFE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Northeast corner of F and Fifteenth streets, Opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building, WASHINGTON, D. C. ap6-1y Attends especially to claims upon the United States.

McREYNOLDS & NIMS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, and agents for the Adjustment, Prosecution, and Collection of Claims of every description against the Government. Andrew T. McReynolds will give his special attention to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, The Court of Claims, and The Courts of the District, including Courts-martial. Frederick A. Nims and B. F. McReynolds will give special attention to the Claims department. Office, 249 F street, near Ebbitt House. ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS, of Michigan. FRED'K A. NIMS. B. F. McREYNOLDS. mh14-3m

ENOCH TOTTEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS, Office, 252 F street, bet. 13th and 14th sts. P. O. Box, 492. [fe17-1y] Washington, D. C.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$20,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES HAVE ARRIVED AT HEILBRUN'S BARGAIN SHOE STORE, 506 SEVENTH STREET, AND WILL BE SOLD AT TREMENDOUSLY LOW PRICES! We name the following: Children's Shoes, from 15 cents up. Misses' Morocco Shoes and Gaiters, 75c. Ladies' Balmorals, $1 00. Ladies' Gaiters, good quality, 1 50. Ladies' Slippers, from 50 cents up. Red, White, and Black Slippers and Gaiters, latest styles. Men's fine Boots, Gaiters, and Buckle Shoes, very cheap. Also, a great variety of TRUNKS AND VALISES, AT L. HEILBRUN & CO.'S, 506 SEVENTH STREET, Adjoining Odd-Fellows' Hall. my20-12t

506 SEVENTH STREET. 506 Adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall. L. HEILBRUN & CO., BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Also, made to order and repaired. mh16-1y

PAPER.

PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 12 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. The subscribers offer for sale a large and general assortment of WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, viz: FLAT CAPS, DEMYS, FOLIO POST, MEDIUMS, Plain and Ruled, LETTER AND NOTES. Also, MANILLA, and all other WRAPPING PAPERS, all sizes, BINDERS' AND BOX BOARDS, PRINTERS' AND CARD BOARDS, ENVELOPES, GROCERS' PAPER BAGS, &c., To which we call the attention of CASH DEALERS. WILLIS & ADAMS. N. B.—Cash paid for Rags and Old Paper. au15-tf

FURNITURE.

LOUNGES.—25 SUPERIOR LOUNGES, in reps, damask, enameled cloth, and fancy covers, suitable for parlors, chambers, offices, &c., received this day, at STILES' Furniture Store, corner of Eighth and E streets, opposite the south side of Northern Market. mh10-tf

H. F. ZIMMERMAN & CO., No. 530 SEVENTH STREET No. 530. Successors to McGregor & Zimmerman, have on hand, and will continue to keep a fine assortment of CABINET FURNITURE. All persons who may be in want of Furniture will do well to call and examine our stock, as we are confident our Prices and Furniture will give satisfaction. Call at No. 530 Seventh street, fe18-tf Bet. Louisiana avenue and D street.

CLOAKS AND DRESS-MAKING. MACHINE STITCHING. LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. STAMPING AND FLUTING. D. BECK, 494 Ninth street, Between Pennsylvania avenue and D street. (Up stairs.) N. B.—Experienced Cutters have been engaged, and satisfaction may be relied upon. my16-d&3m

WM. M. GALT & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, BACON, LARD, SOAP, CANDLES, SALT, LIQUOR, &c. No. 583 Ninth st., opp. Centre Market, fe16-1y Bet. Louisiana ave. and Canal.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864. All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, *in duplicate*, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price. Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning. D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, ja6-tf Depot of Washington.

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO., 87 Louisiana avenue and 363 C street, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEALERS IN METALS. TIN—Banca (pigs); "Straits" (pigs); English (pigs) "Straits" (pigs in bars). TIN PLATES. LEAD—Pig, Missouri; pig, German; pig, English; bar; sheet, 3, 4, 5, 6 2; pipe. SPELTER—Slab. ZINC—23, 24, 36 inch sheet. THURBER'S ANTI-FRICTION METAL. SOLDER—Brazier's Pewter. COPPER—Brazier's; sheathing; do. tinned; ingot; bolt. BRASS—Sheet. TERMS—NET CASH ON DELIVERY. ja25-tm

ICE! ICE! ICE! We have completed our arrangements for the delivery of the PURE BOSTON FRESH POND ICE. We sell no other. We have one price for the season. We deliver promptly. We require our drivers to give exact weight. WE NEVER FAIL OF SUPPLY in the heat of summer. We ask a liberal patronage, and assure you a constant supply. T. T. FOWLER & CO., ap20-tf Tenth-street Wharf.

RAILROAD LINES.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK. WASHINGTON, May, 1865. Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz: FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars, Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 A. M., and 6 and 7.30 P. M. FOR NEW YORK, changing cars at Philadelphia, Leave daily (except Sunday) at 11.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. FOR PHILADELPHIA. Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 and 11.15 A. M., and 4.30 and 7.30 P. M. ON SUNDAY. Leave for New York at 6 P. M. only. Leave for Philadelphia at 7.30 P. M. only. Sleeping cars for New York on 7.30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, train and sleeping car run only to Philadelphia. Through tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the American Telegraph Building, Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement for schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West. W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. GEO. S. KOONTZ, my23-tf Agent, Washington.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865. Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST, are now run as follows, viz: FOR BALTIMORE. Leave daily, except Sunday, at 6.15, 8.15, and 11.15 A. M., and 3, 4.30, and 6.45 P. M. FOR ALL WAY STATIONS. Leave daily, except Sunday, at 6.15 A. M. and 3 P. M. FOR PRINCIPAL WAY STATIONS, viz: Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, and Relay House, leave at 6.15 and 8.15 A. M., and 3 and 4.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. FOR ANNAPOLIS. Leave at 6.15 and 8.15 A. M. and 3 and 4.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. No train to or from Annapolis on Sunday. ON SUNDAY. FOR BALTIMORE. Leave at 8.15 and 11.15 A. M. and 3 and 7.30 P. M. FOR WAY STATIONS. Leave at 8.15 A. M. and 3 P. M. FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. Leave daily, except Sunday, at 6.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. On Sunday at 7.30 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, &c. Through tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the American Telegraph building, Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line." W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, my22-tf Washington.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST. ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 25, trains will leave Baltimore, from North Calvert Station, as follows: Fast Mail at 9.20 A. M. Harrisburg Accommodation 3 P. M. Erie and Pittsburgh Express 8 P. M. Pittsburgh and Elmira Express 10 P. M. THE 6.15 A. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 9.20 A. M. train from Baltimore for Pittsburgh and the West, and for Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City. THE 4.30 P. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 8 P. M. train from Baltimore for Pittsburgh and Erie. THE 6.45 P. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 10 P. M. Express from Baltimore, and runs through to Pittsburgh and Elmira, without change of cars, connecting at Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and at Elmira, for Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY, Leaving Washington at 8 o'clock P. M. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. SOLDIERS' TICKETS AT GOVERNMENT RATES. LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME. For Tickets, and any information, apply at the Office of the Great Pennsylvania Route, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth streets, under National Hotel, and Depot House, No. 463 C street, near New Jersey avenue, Washington. J. N. DUBARRY, Superintendent N. C. R. R. E. J. WILKINS, Passenger and Ticket Agent. JNO. GILLETT, Passenger Agent. ja2-tf Corner Sixth st. and Pennsylvania avenue.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

POTOMAC TRANSPORTATION LINE. The steamer C. VANDERBILT will leave Baltimore every TUESDAY EVENING, for ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN. Returning, will leave her wharf, 107 Water street, Georgetown, every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, and Alexandria at 8 o'clock, touching at all the usual landings on the Potomac river. For freight and passage apply to MORGAN, RHINEHART & CO., No. 107 Water street, Georgetown, and 241 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Washington, D. C. my8-d&3tf

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA. FROM PIER NO. 14, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK. The new and substantial steamer E. C. KNIGHT, CAPTAIN J. J. MASON, will sail from Pier No. 14, North River, New York, on Thursday, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. To be followed by the new and substantial steamer JOHN GIBSON, CAPTAIN W. C. GEOGHEGAN, on Thursday, March 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., and every Thursday thereafter. For freight &c., apply to WM. J. TAYLOR & CO., Agents, 140 Cedar street, New York. W. R. SNOW & CO., Agents in Washington and Georgetown. FLOWERS & BOWEN, mt30-d&3tf Agents in Alexandria.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE 514 PENNA. AVENUE, Washington, D. C. GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS. Merchandise, Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Notes, Stocks, Bonds, &c., Forwarded with safety and despatch to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has agencies in the principal railway towns in the NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST. Its principal Offices are Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington. Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the Canadas and the British Provinces, and with steamship lines to Liverpool, Southampton, and Havre, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent. Collections of Notes, Drafts, and Bills made in all accessible parts of the United States. C. C. DUNN, Agent, ap2-d&3ly Washington, D. C.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES AND LIQUORS. We have on hand a full supply of CALIFORNIA WINES, from the celebrated vintages of Kohler & Frohling; also, their pure GRAPE BRANDY; also, SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, MUSCAT, SPARKLING CATAWBA, SPARKLING BURGUNDY, and other wines of the best quality; [illegible] Old [illegible] and Cabinet [illegible]ies, Pure Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. Also, A full supply of FAMILY GROCERIES at greatly reduced prices. EGAN & PERRIE, my20-6t Corner E and Ninth streets.

NAGLE & CO., WINE MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES, SUTLERS' SUPPLIES, &c. No. 289 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, no30-1y WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS. LAUMAN & SALLADE, No. 123 South Ninth street, between Chestnut and Walnut. G. M. LAUMAN, A. M. SALLADE, } PHILADELPHIA. oc22-d&3tf

513 J. D. EDMOND & CO., 513 DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, &c., No 513 Seventh street, between D and E, National Intelligencer Building. 513 [fe8-1y] 513

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DINING SALOON, Over Eldwell & Son's new drug store, Pennsylvania avenue, near corner of Fourteenth street. Meals furnished at all hours of the day, and until after the theatres close at night. The best of Wines supplied to guests. The proprietor pledges himself that such as favor him with their patronage shall find everything served in the neatest and most expeditious manner, and upon a scale of prices lower than at any other resort of the kind in Washington. F. W. TEULON, fe26-1y Proprietor.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1865. The Government Manure belonging to the Depot of Washington will be sold where it now lies, to farmers and others, in such quantities as they may require, at twenty-five cents per ordinary wagon load. Application for the same to be made to Mr. George F. Gilbert, general superintendent, at the transportation office, Quartermaster's Department, corner of G and Twenty-second streets. Payment to be made to the undersigned. CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, mh27-61t Capt. and A. Q. M.

MEDICAL.

A CURE GUARANTEED. DR. E. FISHBLATT, of No. 347 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, middle of the block, can be consulted on Rheumatic affections, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Chronic affections, as well as all diseases of imprudence of whatever character, and which may be declared incurable by other physicians, he engages to make immediate cure of. From his lengthy practice in the Science of Medicine, he is enabled to offer himself to the public as being the only one in Washington capable of affording speedy relief. All cases curable will be guaranteed. He warrants a cure without the use of mercury or any other dangerous medicine. Recent cases cured in two or three days. N. B.—Letters addressed to Dr. Fishblatt, at his office, 347 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, will receive immediate attention. Those at a distance in the army can be treated by mail. oc6-d&3tf

G. D. SMITH'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS. THIS PROPHYLACTIC is sold by all Druggists and Grocers. This great PANACEA has been established twenty years. Its medical properties are TONIC, ASTRINGENT, AND AROMATIC. It will eradicate all derangement of the STOMACH and BOWELS. It gives STRENGTH and BEAUTY to the YOUNG, REJUVENATES THE OLD, Cures DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE OF SYSTEM, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, JAUNDICE, AGUE AND FEVER. OBTAIN A CIRCULAR, in which will be found testimonials of PEOPLE WELL KNOWN in Washington. mh31-d&3tf

HOTELS.

WHITNEY'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, Corner Delaware avenue and North A street, (Opposite U. S. Senate), de23-em Washington, D. C.

SEATON HOUSE. Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C. This fine new house is now open to the public. It has one hundred and forty rooms and is elegantly fitted up with all the modern improvements. Public patronage is respectfully solicited. de23-tf

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, Pennsylvania avenue, corner Twelfth street, WASHINGTON, D. C. se29-tf SPRAGUE & CO., Proprietors.

RESTAURANTS.

LANGLEY'S WAVERLY HOUSE, 451 Eighth street, opposite General Post Office. FINE LIQUORS, CIGARS, OLD ALES, PORTER, &c. FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD BY DAY OR WEEK. WASHINGTON, D. C. no16-1y S. G. LANGLEY, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st of May, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at the residence of the late James Roach, near Fort Albany, in Alexandria county, a lot of Wagons, Carts, Farm Utensils, Blacksmiths' Tools, Blocks and Falls, quantity Wrought and Cast Iron (about ten tons), and other articles. Terms cash. JAMES O. ROACH, MARY T. ROACH, my22-4t* Executors of James Roach, dec'd.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Lots Nos. 13 and 14 of Square 165, being the vacant lots on the corner of I street and Connecticut avenue, containing about 6,000 square feet, fronting on an open Government Reservation, only one block removed from "President's Square," with every facility for drainage, and one of the most desirable building localities in the city of Washington. By authority of WM. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., executor of General Totten's estate. Inquire of Mr. JAMES EVELETH, Engineer Department U. S. Army, in Winder's Building. my24-16t*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865. On the petition of John McAdams, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 12th day of August, 1851, for an improvement in Machine for Numbering the Pages of Account Books, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of August, 1865, It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 24th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. The testimony in the case will be closed on the 10th day of July next; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Tribune, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents. P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. my11-lt3t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865. On the petition of Allen B. Wilson, of Waterbury, Conn., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 12th day of August, 1851, Re-issue 914, for an improvement in process of forming stitches by machinery, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of August, 1865, It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 24th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. The testimony in the case will be closed on the 10th day of July next; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Palladium, New Haven, Conn., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents. P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. my11-lt3t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865. On the petition of William H. Akins and Jacob D. Felthousen, of Dryden, New York, and Michigan City, Indiana, praying for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 5th day of August, 1851, for an improvement in Sewing Machines for seven years from the 5th day of August, 1865, which takes place on the 5th day of August, 1865, It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 17th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. The testimony in the case will be closed on the 3d day of July next; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Indiana State Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents. P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. my11-lt3t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865. On the petition of Allen B. Wilson, of Waterbury, Connecticut, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him, on the 12th day of August, 1851, reissue No. 913, for an improvement in process of forming stitches by machinery, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of August, 1865, It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAY, the 24th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. The testimony in the case will be closed on the 10th day of July next; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Palladium, New Haven, Conn., once a week for three successive weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents. P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. my11-lt3t

STOVES.

532 W. H. HARROVER, 532 SEVENTH STREET, Five doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, Dealer in STOVES, RANGES, HARDWARE, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c. N. B. Sutlers' Hardware and Camp Goods. ja24-1y

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